

2019

## 2017-2018 Legislative Summary

Assembly Committee on Water, Parks and Wildlife

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# CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

## ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE



### 2017-2018 LEGISLATIVE BILL SUMMARY



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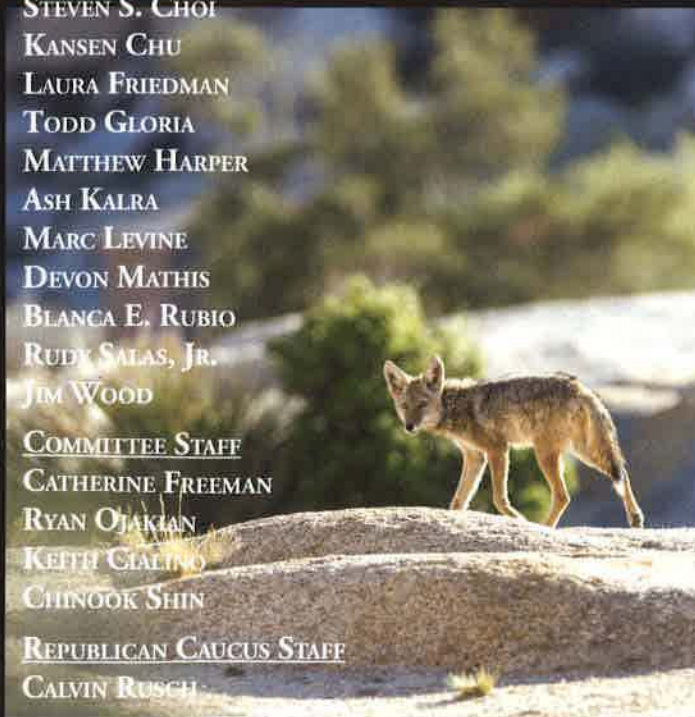
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# **INFORMATIONAL AND OVERSIGHT HEARINGS 2017-2018**

**May 11, 2017 - Update on Oroville Dam**

Joint Hearing with Accountability and Administrative Review, and Subcommittee No. 3 on Resources and Transportation

**January 10, 2018 – Oroville Dam Update and Dam Safety Efforts**

Joint Hearing with Accountability and Administrative Review

**March 20, 2018 – California Water Commission ~ Water Storage Investment Program**

**May 8, 2018 – Ensuring Successful Implementation of the Salton Sea Management Plan**

**May 9, 2018 – Update on the California Waterfix Project**

Joint Hearing with Accountability and Administrative Review (lead), and Budget Subcommittee No. 3 on Resources and Transportation

**June 12, 2018 – 2018 Initiative to Authorize Bonds to Fund Projects for Water Supply and Quality, Watersheds, Fish, Wildlife, Water Conveyance, and Groundwater Sustainability and Storage. Initiative Statute No. 1806 (Proposition 3)**

Joint Hearing with Budget Subcommittee No. 3 on Resources and Transportation

# INFORMATIONAL AND OVERSIGHT HEARINGS

2017-2018

July 11, 2017 - Update on Orange County  
Joint Hearing with Assembly and Administration Finance and Subcommittee  
on State, National and International

January 10, 2018 - Orange County Update and State Budget  
Joint Hearing with Administration and Administration Finance

March 22, 2018 - California Water Commission - Water Storage Investment Program

May 8, 2018 - Hearing on the Implementation of the Ballon Gas  
Management Plan

July 11, 2018 - Update on the California National Program  
Joint Hearing with Administration and Administration Finance and Subcommittee  
on State, National and International

June 22, 2018 - 2018 Initiative for Agriculture Goals in Food Projects for Water  
Supply and Quality Waterways for Wildlife Water Conservation and  
Groundwater Sustainability and Storage Strategy/June 14, 2018  
Proposition 2  
Joint Hearing with Budget Subcommittee and Administration



**Vice Chair**  
Gallagher, James

**Members**  
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Chu, Kaseen  
Friedman, Laura  
Gloria, Todd  
Gomez, Jimmy  
Harper, Matthew  
Levine, Marc  
Mathis, Devon J.  
Rubio, Blanca E.  
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# California State Assembly

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Chinook Shin

## **JOINT HEARING ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, ACCOUNTABILITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3 ON RESOURCES AND TRANSPORTATION**



**ASSEMBLY MEMBERS EDUARDO GARCIA,  
EGGMAN AND BLOOM  
CHAIRS**

## **AGENDA**

Thursday, May 11, 2017  
1 p.m. -- State Capitol, Room 4202

### **INFORMATIONAL AND OVERSIGHT HEARING**

#### **Update on Oroville Dam**

#### **OPENING REMARKS:**

Eduardo Garcia, Chair, Assembly Water Parks and Wildlife Committee  
James Gallagher, Vice Chair, Assembly Water Parks and Wildlife Committee  
Richard Bloom, Chair, Assembly Budget Subcommittee #3  
Susan Talamantes Eggman, Chair, Assembly Accountability and Administrative Review

#### **PANEL 1:**

Rachel Ehlers, Principal Fiscal and Policy Analyst, Legislative Analyst's Office

#### **PANEL 2:**

John Laird, Secretary, California Natural Resources Agency  
Bill Croyle, Acting Director, Department of Water Resources

#### **PANEL 3:**

Ron Stork, Senior Policy Advocate, Friends of the River  
Robert Bea, PhD, Professor Emeritus, Center for Catastrophic Risk Management, UC Berkeley  
Bill Connelly, Supervisor, Butte County

Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee  
2017-2018 Legislative Summary

# Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee

Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee  
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## AGENDA

Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee  
2017-2018 Legislative Summary

### LEGISLATION AND COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee  
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**ACCOUNTABILITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW**

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ASSEMBLYMEMBER, THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

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***Update on the Oroville Dam***

Thursday, May 11, 2017

**State Water Project Background and Financing**

Oroville Dam, which is owned and operated by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), is part of the California State Water Project (SWP). The SWP is the state-built water storage and delivery system that distributes water to two-thirds of California's population.

Lake Oroville is the SWP's largest storage facility with a capacity of approximately 3.5 million acre feet. One acre foot of water is about 326,000 gallons.

SWP facilities have been mostly financed by general obligation bonds and revenue bonds. Repayment of these funds as well as the operation, maintenance, power and replacement costs associated with water supply are paid by the 29 agencies and districts that have long-term contracts with DWR for SWP water delivery.

DWR releases and posts online an annual report titled "Management of the California State Water Project," which includes information about project costs and financing, water supply planning, power operations, and significant events that impact the SWP. The most recent report, released in July, 2016, includes information from the 2014 calendar year.

During that year, the SWP had just more than \$1 billion in revenues with nearly all of it from water contract payments. Its expenses were just more than \$1 billion, with about 67% directed toward project operation, maintenance, power, and replacement while 28% paid bond principal and interest, and 5% was deposited into reserves.

**Oroville Oversight and Coordination**

Several entities, in addition to DWR, have oversight responsibilities in the Oroville spillway recovery project. While some roles are required by state or federal law, others are specified by agreements. The following provides a breakdown of various Oroville oversight responsibilities.

*Division of Safety of Dams* (DSOD, state entity within DWR) oversees all dams within the jurisdiction of the state to:

- Review and approve designs.
- Oversee and approve construction.
- Make independent evaluations to ensure dam safety.

*Federal Energy Regulatory Commission* (federal) under its dam safety program (since Oroville has a hydroelectric facility) to:

- Review and approve designs.
- Oversee and approve construction.
- Review and comment on recovery work.

*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers* (federal) and DWR entered into an agreement for assistance to:

- Provide advice and support for spillway operations and short-term stabilization.
- Review and advise on design aspects.
- Provide direct support with equipment.

*Board of Consultants* (experts hired by DWR) is required under state law when modifying DWR-owned dams to:

- Provide an independent review and comment on repairs.

*Forensic Team* (experts) chosen in consultation with dam-industry groups to provide an independent review to:

- Determine the root cause of the spillway incident.
- Determine contributing causes of the incident.
- Incorporate potentially beneficial findings into the recovery plan.

### **Inspection Frequency and Records**

According to DWR, the DSOD's practice is to inspect each dam within the jurisdiction of the state at least once a year. This timeframe is not required by statute, and is not always met.

In the 10 years prior to the Oroville incident, DSOD inspected the dam 15 times, with an average of slightly more than seven months between inspections. While some inspections were conducted just months apart, others occurred less than annually and the greatest gap between inspections was approximately 19 months. According to DWR, that gap between the middle of 2011 and the beginning of 2013 occurred due to scheduling conflicts and state furloughs.

While some Oroville inspections were completed in one day and focused on specific areas, nearly half of them were multi-day inspections, lasting between two and four days.

The following table shows when the dam was inspected and provides the approximate number of months between inspections:

***DSOD's Inspections of Oroville Dam for the Past 10 Years***

	Inspection Start Date	Months Between Inspections
1	1/14/2008	
2	5/6/2008	4
3	6/2/2009	13
4	8/25/2009	3
5	6/1/2010	9
6	2/2/2011	8
7	5/16/2011	3
8	1/8/2013	19
9	7/15/2013	6
10	4/10/2014	9
11	6/18/2014	2
12	8/11/2014	2
13	2/3/2015	6
14	7/20/2015	5
15	8/22/2016	13

**Oversight Policy Questions**

1. What is DWR's approach in coordinating oversight efforts to ensure they are meaningful and beneficial to the recovery?
2. Are the types and frequency of dam inspections appropriate?
3. When problems are found during dam inspections, how are they evaluated and who decides when urgent repairs are needed?
4. How does DWR plan for long-term capital expenses in the SWP?
5. What is the appropriate role of the Legislature in overseeing this recovery effort, dam safety, and the SWP?





## ITEMS TO BE HEARD

**3860 DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES**  
**0690 OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES**
**ISSUE 1: EMERGENCY FLOOD PROPOSALS**

The Governor proposes to amend the current year budget with the following:

- \$387.1 million from Proposition 1 and 102.4 positions for the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to accelerate flood control projects over the next two fiscal years.

	Program Areas	Prop 1 Available	Total Appropriation
Delta	Urban Flood Risk Reduction	\$295	\$65
	Delta Levee Subventions		\$27
	Delta Special Projects		\$57.1
	"Statewide" Flood Risk Reduction		\$130
	Emergency Response		\$10
Central Valley & Coastal Watersheds	Coastal Watershed Flood Risk Reduction	\$100	\$27
	Central Valley Tributary Projects		\$50
	"Systemwide" Flood Risk Reduction		\$21

*\*Dollars in millions*

**\$387.1**

- \$3.0 million ongoing from the Dam Safety Fund for DWR to support 8 new positions to develop a focused Safety Re-Evaluation Program for a detailed review of appurtenant structures, beginning with the evaluation of 108 large spillways considered to pose the greatest downstream risk if they were to fail.
- \$5.3 million for DWR and Office of Emergency Services (OES) and 14 positions to implement a comprehensive approach to dam safety by requiring the development and review of inundation maps and emergency action plans.

These proposals are intended to address the aftermath of the recent atmospheric river storms.

**BACKGROUND**

**Flood Conditions in 2017:** The heavy rainstorms in recent months, referred to as “atmospheric rivers,” have reduced the areas in drought conditions to a small part of Southern California, according to the US Drought Monitor. Northern California has recovered from the five-year drought. Much of the Sierra Nevada, which provides the water supply for much of California, saw its rainiest and snowiest October-February period on record. The heavy precipitation has caused flooding, levee breaks, and sinkholes in some regions. These events, most notably the Oroville spillway breach, have generated concern over California’s flood protection infrastructure. Even after the rains stops, the record high snowpack in the mountains could potentially generate more big flows in the late spring.

**Proposition 1** is a \$7.5 billion water bond measure approved in November 2014. The bond included a total of \$395 million for flood management projects. The bond language requires that all of the funding be allocated for “multi-benefit projects that achieve public safety and include fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.” Of the \$395 million total, \$295 million is specifically reserved to reduce the risk of floods and levee failures in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The remaining \$100 million can be used anywhere in the state.

**DWR’s Dam Safety Program** is comprised of four basic safety activities; they include annual maintenance inspections, construction oversight, application reviews, and re-evaluation of existing dams.

There are 1,250 dams in California subject to the program and are inspected annually. These dams are currently classified in three categories consistent with federal definitions; high hazard (678), significant hazard (271) and low hazard (289). Two dams are under review for classification.

The current inspection process focuses heavily on the dam itself and includes a visual inspection of the appurtenant structures. The re-evaluation component of the program over the last 10 years has focused on the highest risk to California dams including a seismic re-evaluation of dams in areas that have a high probability of a major earthquake occurring. The recent seismic re-evaluation program has led to over \$1 billion in repairs to dams.

**Emergency Action Plans** are a critical component of a strong dam safety program. The plans outline the action steps that are taken to protect life and property. They include components of detection measures through inspections and maintenance, determinations of emergency levels based upon the threat of flooding, notification protocols for local government and the public, and other preventive measures dam owners/operators can take. The emergency plans utilize dam inundation mapping to guide actions and notification protocols since they show the potential area of flooding and its impacts.

**Inundation Maps**, which provide the basis for Emergency Action Plans, are maps that show where flooding may occur should a flood control system fail. It includes downstream effects and shows the probable path by water released due to the failure of a dam or from abnormal flood flows released through a dam's spillway and/or other appurtenant works. Furthermore, these maps are currently only required for a sunny day full dam failure scenario, and do not take into account a failure of an appurtenant structure or failure of downstream flood facilities such as a levee breach. Additional inundation maps are also needed for other critical flow control structures and saddle dams, which will be identified by DWR.

These maps are created at the time a dam is built or enlarged and are only required for a complete sunny day dam failure scenario. They do not take into account a failure of an appurtenant structure as occurred at Oroville. The DWR Division of Safety of Dams currently has no enforcement power to mandate completion of Emergency Action Plans or inundation maps.

**The Governor's Proposal.** With the requested resources, the Governor proposes for DWR to do a complete reconnaissance of the geologic, hydraulic, hydrological, and structural adequacy of the identified 108 largest spillways in the State by October 1, 2017. By January 1, 2018, DWR will complete a thorough site investigation and evaluation of those spillways that are found to be potentially at risk. Immediate action such as emergency repairs or reservoir operation restrictions will be required of dam owners as necessary to reduce the risk of any spillway identified to be in poor condition as a result of the study. DWR will complete evaluations of the remaining spillways by January 1, 2019 and direct dam owners to make required repairs or restrict reservoir operations as needed.

The Governor proposes for DWR to re-classify jurisdictional dams as extremely high, high, significant or low risk. The DWR will require inundation maps and Emergency Action Plans for all jurisdictional dams allowing a waiver for low hazard dams. During regular inspections, DWR will track any dams where the hazard classification has changed and reassess the waiver as necessary.

The DWR will identify which scenarios beyond a complete dam failure require a separate inundation map. The dam owner will create the inundation map and submit to the DWR, which will be reviewed and approved by DWR's Division of Flood Management. The approved maps will then be posted publicly on DWR's website and linked to Cal OES' website.

Dam owners will be responsible for creating Emergency Action Plans in accordance with federal guidelines and based on their updated inundation maps. Cal OES will provide guidelines regarding the coordination between dam owners and local emergency management agencies to create local emergency response plans. Dam owners will submit the plans through DWR, who will work with Cal OES to review and confirm that plan components are acceptable for incorporation into and to guide local emergency response plans.

The dam owner will send the final Emergency Action Plans and inundation map to DWR, Cal OES and local emergency management agencies.

Cal OES will coordinate emergency response drills with dam owners and local emergency management agencies. The dam owner will be required to update the Emergency Action Plans regularly in accordance with federal guidelines and update the inundation maps every ten years or sooner if there is a change in dam status or change in downstream risk.

The proposal will provide DWR additional enforcement power over dam owners who are not complying with the new emergency plan/inundation maps requirements. The proposal will propose revisions to the Water Code to incorporate penalties such as fines and reservoir operation restrictions when dam owners violate DWR's directives and orders.

#### STAFF COMMENTS

As the climate changes, our flood control systems will continue to be pushed to the limit with extreme drought conditions and extreme rainstorms. We are mid-way through the rain season, but there is still a lot that we don't know in terms of additional risks and vulnerabilities in the flood infrastructure. Although there are immediate funding needs, it is important to find a sound solution. Here are some issues to consider when weighing this proposal:

- **What is the rationale for an urgent appropriation?** If passed in the next couple of weeks, we are looking at approximately a three-month advantage. Further, the proposal only dedicates \$10 million for emergency response activities. The administration already repurposed \$50 million of deferred maintenance funding for emergency needs.
- **Would these funds take us to a 200-year flood protection in all major metropolitan areas?** In 2007, the Legislature set 200-year flood protection (i.e. 1-in-200 chance of flooding every year) as the minimum for urban development in the Central Valley floodplain.
- **Are the various deadlines in the proposal feasible?** The proposal requires DWR:
  - By October 1, 2017, to complete a reconnaissance of the geologic, hydraulic, hydrological, and structural adequacy of the identified 108 largest spillways in the State.
  - By January 1, 2018, to complete a thorough site investigation and evaluation of those spillways that are found to be potentially at risk.
  - By January 1, 2019, to complete evaluations of the remaining spillways and direct dam owners to make required repairs or restrict reservoir operations.

- **What is the rationale behind how the \$381 million Prop1 funds are allocated?** Should the allocations prioritize regions, or types of projects (levees, flood bypasses, dams)? Or extent of risk? Or connection to the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan? The proposal does not provide any insight on reasoning behind the proposed categories nor what prioritization criteria will be used for selecting specific projects within each of those categories.
- **Is this funding plan part of a larger plan to deal with flood management?** It is unclear whether this proposal is integrated with other flood management efforts.
- **What are the Legislature's priorities for expending these funds?** The Legislature has authority to decide on how to spend flood funding by category. This proposal takes this authority away from the Legislature. Further, the proposal does not contain budget language to codify the plan, which means the administration could later change its plan and direct the funding in a different way without legislative notification or approval.

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**Staff Recommendation: Hold Open**

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JOINT OVERSIGHT HEARING  
WITH THE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTABILITY & ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW  
*Oroville Dam Update and Safety Efforts*

**AGENDA**

Wednesday, January 10, 2018  
State Capitol, Room 4202  
9:30 a.m.

**Oroville Dam Update and Dam Safety Efforts**

***Panel 1: Oroville Dam Update***

Grant Davis, Director, California Department of Water Resources (DWR)  
John France, Lead Member, Independent Forensic Team  
Joel Ledesma, Deputy Director, State Water Project, DWR

***Panel 2: Dam Safety Efforts***

Grant Davis, Director, DWR  
Eric Koch, Deputy Director, Integrated Water Management, DWR  
Sharon Tapia, Chief, Division of Safety of Dams, DWR  
Christina Curry, Deputy Director, Planning Preparedness and Prevention, Governor's Office of Emergency Services

***Public Comment***



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EDUARDO GARCIA  
CHAIR

**2017 Legislative and Budget Actions Related to Dam Safety Background**

Wednesday, January 10, 2018  
9:30 a.m. State Capitol, Room 4202

Following the Oroville disaster and May 11, 2017, joint oversight hearing, the Legislature passed several budget and policy measures to increase dam safety and accelerate flood protection. Below is a short description of these changes.

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**Dam Safety Funding**

The 2017 budget included \$8.3 million (General Fund) for dam safety as follows:

- \$6.5 million as a General Fund loan to the Dam Safety Fund, to be repaid from revenue generated from dam safety fees, and 12 positions, to support the following program enhancements:
  - \$3 million for the Department of Water Resources (DWR) Division of Safety of Dams (DOSD), to conduct more extensive evaluations of appurtenance structures, such as spillways, gates, and outlets; and,
  - \$3.5 million for the DWR to review and approve required inundation maps and coordinate the review of emergency plans.
- \$1.9 million and four positions to the Office of Emergency Services to review and approve dam-related emergency response plans, and coordinate with local emergency management agencies on incorporation into all-hazard emergency plans.

**Emergency Flood Response**

The budget included \$111 million to accelerate Proposition 1 funds for flood control projects, with budget bill language specifying, among other things, that the funding must be spent in accordance with the framework established in the 2017 Central Valley Flood Protection Plan update and the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan Conservation Strategy, where applicable. The acceleration of funds for flood projects compliments the dam safety budget allocations and



policy changes to provide a more comprehensive response to dam and flood safety. The money was allocated as follows:

- \$55 million for Delta levee maintenance, flood risk reduction, and emergency response.
- \$7 million for Central Valley flood risk reduction projects including levee repairs and enhancements, creating and enhancing flood bypasses and floodplains.
- \$40 million for flood risk reduction projects in the Central Valley that also enhance ecosystems and water quality downstream. These projects are intended to reduce pressure on levee systems operated by the state while allowing for floodplain habitat for endangered salmon and steelhead.
- \$9 million for coastal watershed flood risk reduction.

### **Dam Safety Trailer Bill Language**

In addition to funding, the Legislature passed, as part of the comprehensive Resources and Environmental Protection trailer bill (SB 92 [Committee on Budget], Chapter 26, Statutes of 2017), an update to the state's dam safety policy. This legislation requires dams (except for low-risk dams) to have an emergency action plan that is updated every ten years, updated inundation maps every ten years, or sooner if specific circumstances change, and provide the DWR with enforcement tools, including fines and operational restrictions for failure to comply.

### ***SB 92 Requirements for Dam Safety—Department of Water Resources (DWR)***

- **Existing Law.** Existing law requires the DWR to supervise the maintenance and operation of dams and reservoirs as necessary to safeguard life and property. This prohibits the construction or enlargement of any new dam or reservoir until the owner has obtained approval of plans and specifications from the DWR. Exemptions are allowed for certain farm, ranch and irrigation projects.
- **Classification of Dams.** SB 92 requires the DWR, not later than July 1, 2017, to classify the public safety risk of all state jurisdictional dams, as prescribed, and to revise the classification to reflect changes in downstream population, critical infrastructure, and land use.
- **New Requirements for Construction and Operation—including Civil Penalty Authority.** SB 92 requires approval for dam construction and operation, and provides for penalties and fines for violations. The bill authorizes the DWR to impose reservoir restrictions and levy property liens on an owner of a dam who fails to comply with certain provisions relating to safety or any approvals; and authorizes a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per day, in addition to any other penalty. SB 92 requires, if a dam is owned by

one or more persons or entities, that the owners form or delegate legal and financial authority to a single entity that is required to be responsible for the operation and maintenance, as well as the payment of any fees or other costs associated with dam ownership.

***SB 92 Requirements for Dam Safety—Office of Emergency Services***

- **Existing Law.** The California Emergency Services Act requires the Director of Emergency Services to coordinate the emergency services of all state agencies in connection with a state or local emergency. The act requires local governmental organizations, utilities, or other public or private owners of a dam to submit an inundation map that delineates potential flood zones that could result in the event of failure when the reservoir is at specified capacities and requires the Office of Emergency Services (OES) to review the maps to determine whether the maps meet prescribed requirements.
- **New Requirements for Emergency Preparedness.** SB 92 requires the owner of a dam that is regulated by the state be responsible for emergency preparedness with regard to the potential for loss of life and property resulting from the failure of a dam or its critical appurtenant structures. SB 92 requires the owner of a dam that is regulated by the state to prepare and submit an inundation map showing the area that would be subject to flooding under various failure scenarios unique to the dam and its appurtenant structures (dams classified as low hazard are exempted from this).
- SB 92 requires the owner of a dam to develop and submit to the DWR and the OES an emergency action plan with certain components, based upon the inundation map or maps approved by the department, and requires period updates to the plan, among other things.





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## Oroville Dam Update and Dam Safety Efforts Background

Wednesday, January 10, 2018  
9:30 a.m. State Capitol, Room 4202

### Oroville Incident

On February 7, 2017, California Department of Water Resources (DWR) employees at Oroville Dam noticed unusual water flow patterns on the dam's main spillway. When they stopped the flow to inspect, they discovered missing concrete and foundation erosion.

The next day, operators ran short-duration water flows over the spillway to monitor erosion. Inspectors determined that the size of the damaged section had doubled within this short time and it became apparent that the spillway would have to shut down. DWR activated emergency interagency operations centers to monitor and respond to the incident.

On February 9, DWR in consultation with federal entities again began releasing water down the spillway in an attempt to avoid the need for the water to rise over the dam's emergency spillway, and to prevent flooding at the dam's power plant. By that evening, storm forecasts for what was already expected to be the largest storm of the year indicated a significantly wetter storm than earlier predicted. Outflows along the spillway were increased the next day.

Despite these efforts, Lake Oroville rose above 901 feet at about 8 a.m. on February 11, and water began flowing over the 1,700-foot long concrete emergency spillway. This was the first time in the dam's 49-year history that the emergency spillway was engaged.

By the middle of the afternoon on February 12, anticipated erosion near the emergency spillway began progressing quickly and experts determined that this could pose harm to the emergency spillway's structure.

In response to this possible hazard, the Butte County Sheriff's Office issued mandatory evacuations for the Oroville area. Additionally, flows were increased down the main spillway to reduce the time that the emergency spillway would be needed. By approximately 8 p.m. on February 12, water stopped flowing over the emergency spillway when the lake level dropped below 901 feet.

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This incident occurred during runoff to the area from the largest storm in 20 years. From February 6 through the next several days, runoff totaled more than a million acre feet. One acre foot of water is about 326,000 gallons.

### **Initial Recovery and Costs**

DWR contracted with Kiewit Infrastructure West (Kiewit) in April to repair and replace 2,270 feet of the main spillway by November 1, in order to be ready for the upcoming rain season. To meet this deadline, more than 600 Kiewit workers put in more than 720,000 hours.

The initial contract for \$275 million was based on early design plans, and the costs increased as additional excavation and other work was needed to reach stable bedrock and to ensure safety at the construction site. These factors resulted in an increase from \$275 million to more than \$500 million.

According to DWR, repairs to the spillway will be paid by State Water Project (SWP) contractors for any costs not recoverable from federal grants or other sources. DWR has been working with the Governor's Office of Emergency Services to secure funding under the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Disaster Assistance Program. FEMA can cover 75% of eligible emergency response and repair costs. As of the middle of December, FEMA had reimbursed DWR for \$76.6 million.

### **Spillway Evaluations**

In response to the Oroville incident, the Governor ordered a statewide comprehensive review of dam-related structures like spillways.

DWR's Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD), which oversees all dams within the state's jurisdiction, began reviewing dam spillway information. DSOD determined that, based on factors such as age of the spillways, dam capacities, potential hazards downstream, design features, geological conditions, and maintenance records, spillways at 93 dams needed to undergo comprehensive assessments. DSOD directed dam owners to conduct reviews of such items - among others - as spillway concrete lining and drainage systems, and to evaluate potential geological hazards and susceptibility to erosion and instability near spillways.

Letters to dam owners specified that known damage to the spillways must be repaired prior to the next flood season.

### **About Jurisdictional Dams**

More than 1,200 dams are under the jurisdiction of DSOD, which inspects dams to ensure they are performing properly and being maintained appropriately. DSOD works with dam owners to resolve potential issues, including those related to dam safety.

A review of DSOD's dam records, as of September 1, 2017, showed that of the 1,249 jurisdictional dams, DSOD assessed most as being in "satisfactory" conditions:

- About 92% of dams were rated satisfactory
- About 7% were rated fair
- Less than 1% were rated poor or unsatisfactory

To be considered poor, a dam safety deficiency is recognized for conditions that may realistically occur, like stress from seismic activity or major storm events. Seven dams were classified as poor and those with this classification require corrective actions.

To be considered unsatisfactory, a dam safety deficiency is identified as one that requires immediate or emergency remedial action. As of September, when the work at Oroville was underway, it was the only one in the state rated as unsatisfactory.

### **State Water Project Background and Financing**

Oroville Dam, which is owned and operated by DWR, is part of the SWP. The SWP is the state-built water storage and delivery system that distributes water to two-thirds of California's population.

Lake Oroville is the SWP's largest storage facility with a capacity of approximately 3.5 million acre feet.

SWP facilities have been mostly financed by general obligation bonds and revenue bonds. Repayment of these funds as well as the operation, maintenance, power and replacement costs associated with water supply are paid by the 29 agencies and districts that have long-term contracts with DWR for SWP water delivery.

DWR releases and posts online an annual report titled "Management of the California State Water Project," which includes information about project costs and financing, water supply planning, power operations, and significant events that impact the SWP. The most recent report, released in June, 2017, includes information from the 2015 calendar year.

During that year, the SWP had about \$1 billion in revenues with nearly all of it from water contract payments. Its expenses were about \$1 billion, with approximately 64% directed toward project operation, maintenance, power, and replacement while 30% paid bond principal and interest, and 5% was deposited into reserves.



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COMMITTEE ASSISTANT  
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March 20, 2018

10:30 AM - SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

OVERSIGHT HEARING

California Water Commission  
Water Storage Investment Program

I. PANEL:

- Armando Quintero, Chair, California Water Commission
- Carol Baker, Vice Chair, California Water Commission
- Cindy Tuck, Deputy Executive Director for Government Relations, Association of California Water Agencies
- Maurice Hall, Associate Vice President of Water for the Ecosystems Program, Environmental Defense Fund

II. QUESTION/ANSWER

III. PUBLIC COMMENT



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# Background

## California Water Commission

### Water Storage Investment Program

*Oversight Hearing – March 20, 2018*

**Proposition 1:** AB 1471 (Rendon), Chapter 188, Statutes of 2014, placed Proposition 1, a \$7.545 billion general obligation bond for water related projects and programs on the November 4, 2014, ballot, where it passed with 67% of the vote. Of those bond dollars \$2.7 billion were continuously appropriated to the California Water Commission (Commission) for water storage projects, and that amount may not be appropriated or transferred by the Legislature or Governor (Continuous Appropriation). The Commission has set a timeline of determining project funding in the summer of 2018 and is, according to the voter-approved bond, required to obligate funds by January 1, 2022.

**Public Benefits:** The proposition specified that funds could *only* be spent on the public benefits associated with water storage projects. The proposition required that at least 50% of the public benefits be for ecosystem improvement and projects to provide measureable improvements to the Delta ecosystem. In addition to ecosystem improvements, the proposition defined public benefits to include the following:

- Water quality improvements,
- Flood control benefits,
- Emergency response, and
- Recreational purposes.

The proposition required the Commission to adopt methods for the quantification and management of the public benefits from water storage projects through regulation. Additionally, the proposition specifically required that the regulations provide for the quantification of the cost of the public benefits (public benefit ratio or PBR) of a project and make those quantifications public. These requirements were addressed through regulations adopted in early 2017 that established a 100 point scoring system. The scoring system included four elements with distinct values and provided the Commission with limited discretion to adjust point values. Those elements and values are as follows: PBR (33 pts), environmental value (27 pts), resiliency (25 pts), and implementation risk (15 pts). The regulations provide the

Commission with the authority to adjust project scores. The only component evaluated to date is the PBR.

**Public Benefit Ratio (PBR):** The regulations identified the years 2030 and 2070 to establish the PBR. This necessarily required forecasting for the PBR determination. The forecasting was required to take into account a variety of factors including, but not limited to, climate change, surface and groundwater operations, infrastructure, population, land use, water use, laws and regulations, and other physical, chemical, biological, and economic conditions.

The PBR is calculated as the value of public benefits provided divided by the requested funding. The result is then translated on a curve relative to other projects to achieve a point total out of the 33 points available. A PBR of less than one point does not preclude a project from being awarded funding. However, a PBR of less than one point would mean that a project is eligible for less funding than requested, and importantly could be an indication of an inability of the project to meet the public benefit requirements in statute. The regulations detailed a process for the determination of a final PBR score.

**Appeals Process:** In February of this year, the Commission released the initial PBR scores. In the initial PBR scores, none of the 12 project applicants received a score that would have indicated that the public benefits of a project were greater than the public costs of a project. The initial PBR scores can be appealed and 10 of the project applicants have appealed their initial score. The Commission has said that they are looking for more information on the forecasted elements to justify a revised PBR score.

**Key upcoming dates:**

- April 20, 2018 - response to PBR appeals are posted online.
- May 1-3, 2018 - the Commission meets to make PBR score determinations.
- June 27-29, 2018 - the Commission meets to determine overall score.

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**AGENDA**

9:00 a.m., May 8, 2018  
State Capitol, Room 444

CHIEF CONSULTANT  
CATHERINE FREEMAN

SENIOR CONSULTANT  
RYAN OJAKIAN

COMMITTEE ASSISTANT  
O. CHINOOK SHIN

**OVERSIGHT HEARING**

***Ensuring Successful Implementation of the Salton Sea Management Plan***

**PANEL I – Fiscal Overview**

Rachel Ehlers, Principal Fiscal and Policy Analyst, Legislative Analyst's Office

**PANEL II – Discussion of Barriers to Success**

Scott Wilson, Salton Sea Program Manager, California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Ted Frink, Branch Chief, Environmental Restoration and Enhancement Division, California  
Department of Water Resources

Bruce Wilcox, Assistant Secretary of Salton Sea Policy, California Natural Resources Agency

**PANEL III – Local Perspectives**

David D. Lo, Distinguished Professor of Biomedical Sciences and Senior Associate Dean for  
Research, University of California, Riverside School of Medicine

Luis Olmedo, Executive Director, Comite Civico Del Valle

Phil Rosentrater, General Manager/Executive Director, Salton Sea Authority

Silvia Paz, Director, Building Healthy Communities Eastern Coachella Valley

**PUBLIC COMMENT\***

*\*Members of the public are welcome to submit written comments in advance through the "Submit Position Letter" link on the committee website at <http://awpw.assembly.ca.gov/>.*

  
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## Ensuring Successful Implementation of the Salton Sea Management Plan

*Oversight Hearing – May 8, 2018*

**Background: *The Salton Sea.*** The Salton Sea is California's largest lake and was once famous for its sport fishery and recreational uses. It is located in southern Riverside and northern Imperial Counties in southeastern California. It is approximately 35 miles long and up to 15 miles wide with approximately 340 square miles of water surface and 105 miles of shoreline. The modern Salton Sea was created in 1905 as a result of flows from the Colorado River. Since then, approximately 90 percent of the freshwater inflow to the Salton Sea is agricultural runoff water from the Imperial Valley, preventing the sea from drying up as had occurred in the past. As the Salton Sea has no outlets, salts and nutrients concentrate in it. Currently, the Salton Sea has a salinity level that is approximately 60 percent higher than the ocean. Increasing levels of salinity have significantly reduced the presence of fish in the sea. In addition, as the sea has become increasingly nutrient-rich, the occurrences of fish die-offs and unpleasant odors have made the area a much less attractive destination for recreation.

***Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA).*** The QSA is a historic water agreement signed in 2003 that limits California's Colorado River water usage to 4.4 million acre-feet annually. Key elements of the QSA include water conservation measures, environmental mitigation obligations, regulatory provisions, and funding agreements. The agreement includes water transfers from the Imperial Irrigation District (IID) to the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) and to the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) of up to 300,000 acre-feet per year for at least 35 years. By transferring water out of the Imperial Valley, the QSA water transfer reduces the amount of water available for agricultural use in the Valley. In turn, this reduces the amount of water flowing into the sea – further increasing salinity and causing the sea's shoreline to recede. While the water transfer began in 2003, IID was required to put mitigation flows into the sea for 15 years. Mitigation flows into the sea stopped as of January 1, 2018.

***Impacts.*** In 2008, the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) recommended the Legislature place the greatest priority on air quality impacts and potential habitat loss resulting from the QSA water transfer. The LAO recommended that actions to address the loss of the Salton Sea fishery and water quality impacts of the water transfer, as well as facilitating economic development in the area, be considered lower priorities.

***Health Impacts.*** As the sea level declines and the shoreline recedes, it exposes areas of dry lake bed – known as "playa." In many areas, this playa is covered with fine sediments that were deposited at the bottom of the sea over many years. Due to the high winds and arid climate around the sea, the wind picks up significant amounts of fine dust, increasing the amount of particulate matter in the air and resulting in poor air quality in the Imperial and Coachella Valleys. Particulate matter is particularly dangerous to children and the elderly. Over time, particulate matter can become trapped in the lungs, causing asthma attacks, bronchitis, lung diseases, and can exacerbate existing heart conditions. Imperial County has one of the highest rates of asthma-related emergency room visits for children in California.

***Habitat Loss.*** As the sea recedes and salinity increases, there is less suitable habitat for bird and fish species. Since its creation in 1905, the sea has become a key habitat area for many species.

The Salton Sea remains a critical stop on the Pacific Flyway for migrating birds, including several threatened and endangered species. The loss of wetland habitat in the Central Valley and along the coast has left migratory bird species with limited alternatives to the Salton Sea. The desert pupfish, an endangered species under both the federal and state endangered species acts, live in creeks and drainage ditches around the sea.

*Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR).* In October 2006, the state released the Salton Sea PEIR, which included eight project alternatives to restore the sea. The selected Preferred Alternative had a projected capital cost of \$8.9 billion and included wildlife habitat for birds and fish, air quality management on the playa to reduce dust emissions, areas for concentrating salt, and the possibility of future development of additional geothermal energy production at the south end of the sea. The Preferred Alternative from the PEIR has not moved forward, primarily due to the high projected costs.

*Salton Sea Management Plan (SSMP).* On March 16, 2017, the California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA) released its draft Phase I 10-year plan of Salton Sea management. Phase I has an estimated cost of \$383 million and is intended to guide investments at the Salton Sea to protect public health and ecosystem values as the sea recedes. The plan calls for the construction of 29,800 acres of ponds, wetlands, and dust-suppression projects on portions of exposed lakebed. It outlines annual targets for completion, beginning with 500 acres in 2018 and ramping up to 4,200 acres in 2028.

*State Obligation.* In order to facilitate the signing of the QSA, the state agreed to assume most of the financial responsibility for mitigating negative environmental impacts and for the Salton Sea restoration effort. The Legislature enacted a package of legislation in 2003 to implement the QSA. This legislation spells out the financial responsibility assumed by the state, consistent with the QSA, and also establishes a number of broad goals for the restoration effort.

*Funding.* To date, more than \$130 million in Proposition 1 funds, Wildlife Conservation Board grants, the U.S. Department of Interior funds, and U.S. Department of Agriculture grants have been made available for the SSMP. There are an additional \$200 million that would be available should Proposition 68 be approved by the voters on the June 2018 ballot. Additional mitigation and restoration funds from the QSA could be available for implementation of the SSMP.

*Governance.* A governance structure has not been established to implement the SSMP. In 2008, the LAO recommended the Legislature adopt a model of direct state control, as this would provide the greatest accountability to the Legislature. The LAO recommended that the Department of Water Resources (DWR) serve as the lead agency responsible for implementing the restoration projects proposed in the PEIR. On November 7, 2017, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) issued an order (WR 2017-0134) to hold the state accountable for following through on the 10 year plan and outlines the SWRCB's oversight role. Every year, the board will hold a public meeting by March 31 to hear a progress report on the previous year, including updates on completed projects, amount of acreage completed, and financial resources. The order identifies steps to be taken if the state fails to achieve those targets, and commits the state to creating a long-term plan beyond the initial 10 years.

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JOINT OVERSIGHT HEARING  
Accountability and Administrative Review  
Water, Parks and Wildlife  
Budget Subcommittee No. 3 on Resources and Transportation

*Update on the California WaterFix Project*

**A G E N D A**  
Wednesday, May 9, 2018  
9:30 a.m. State Capitol, Room 437

***Panel 1***

Karla Nemeth, Director, Department of Water Resources (DWR)  
Gary Lippner, Deputy Director, Delta Conveyance, DWR  
Eileen Sobeck, Executive Director, State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)  
Diane Riddle, Assistant Deputy Director, Division of Water Rights, SWRCB

***Panel 2***

Jeffrey Kightlinger, General Manager, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California  
Jennifer Pierre, General Manager, State Water Contractors Association  
Don Nottoli, Chair, Delta Counties Coalition  
Doug Obegi, Senior Attorney, Natural Resources Defense Council  
Osha Meserve, Attorney, Representing Delta area agencies and wildlife interests

***Public Comment***



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**JOINT OVERSIGHT HEARING**  
Accountability and Administrative Review  
Water, Parks and Wildlife  
Budget Subcommittee No. 3 on Resources and Transportation

Wednesday, May 9, 2018

**BACKGROUND**

**State Water Overview**

California's water system is marked by a vast network of storage and conveyance facilities to deliver water from the wetter parts of the state to population and farming centers in the Bay Area, the San Joaquin Valley, and Southern California. The watershed of the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta), in particular, is a critical component of the water supply for much of California. It provides water to more than 25 million Californians and three million acres of farmland; is home to more than 500,000 people; and, provides water for fish, wildlife, and other public trust uses within and upstream of the Delta.

Water originating in the watersheds above the Delta is delivered to areas within (and through) the Delta, and to areas in the south and west parts of the state. The current system relies on moving water through channels to pumps in the southern Delta that deliver water to cities and farms. However, aging infrastructure and the declining health of the Delta ecosystem threaten to disrupt the existing water diversion system. As a result, a number of restrictions have been placed on the management of water exports from the Delta since 1991, with restrictions being in place continuously since 2008.

**California WaterFix**

To address supply reliability, the Administration has put forward a plan, known as California WaterFix (WaterFix), a project managed by the Department of Water Resources (DWR). WaterFix calls for building three new intakes in the northern Delta and two 40-foot wide tunnels located about 150 feet below ground to move the water under the Delta to pumps. According to DWR, the new conveyance is intended to give water project operators flexibility to move water

into storage when flows are high while reducing the harmful impacts of the existing infrastructure. DWR estimates WaterFix will cost about \$15.7 billion (in 2014 dollars).

### **Project Support and Opposition**

The project has raised several concerns, especially related to impacts on the Delta. While supporters contend the project is needed in light of the state's aging water infrastructure, opponents support alternative approaches.

#### *WaterFix Supporters contend the project:*

- Increases the reliability of the water supply and conveyance
- Increases efficiency to capture and store water
- Protects fish, wildlife and the environment
- Responds to potential seismic and climate change concerns, including sea level rise

#### *WaterFix Opponents contend the project:*

- Continues an over-reliance on Delta water
- Harms fish, wildlife and the environment
- Harms Delta communities
- Fails to consider cost-effective alternatives
- Fails to invest in local water supply and development

### **Recent Developments: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD)**

Roughly 30% of the water used by Southern California flows through the Delta. MWD delivers water to 26 member public agencies, including 14 cities, 11 municipal water districts, and one county water authority. These agencies, in turn, provide water to 19 million people in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura counties. MWD is governed by a 38-member Board of Directors who represent their respective member agencies.

On April 10, 2018, the MWD Board voted to provide funding for the construction of WaterFix. Specifically, the Board authorized \$10.8 billion for the project. This covers nearly 65% of the full project's cost, which MWD estimates at about \$17 billion. MWD notes that this action makes the agency the primary investor in the project and is more than double its initially planned investment of about \$4.3 billion.

MWD indicates that it will work to form a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) for the financing of the project and another JPA to design and construct it.

According to MWD, its funding portion of WaterFix is expected to cost households in its 5,200-square-mile service area on average up to \$4.80 per month. Although, MWD explains that ratepayer costs could be less, as the agency expects to recoup some of its investment by selling

or leasing capacity in WaterFix to allow water deliveries or exchanges to other parties, including the agricultural sector.

### **Role of the State Water Resources Control Board (Board)**

The Board regulates both the quality of water in the Delta and diversions of water from the Delta to ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water in the Delta

Additionally, the Delta Reform Act of 2009 prohibits DWR from constructing any diversion, conveyance, or other facility to divert from the Sacramento River to the south Delta until the Board issues an order approving the change. It also directs the Board to include appropriate Delta flow criteria in any approval for new conveyance.

In August 2015, DWR and the federal Bureau of Reclamation submitted a petition for a change to the water rights needed to implement key components of WaterFix. The petition specifically requests the Board's approval to add points of diversion and redirection to the existing water right permits (and existing diversion authorization) held by DWR and the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Board is currently conducting public hearings to receive information on whether it should approve the change petition, subject to terms and conditions, or disapprove the petition. Due to the size and complexity of WaterFix, the Board has decided to conduct the hearings in two parts: Part 1 addresses the effects of the project on agricultural and municipal uses and associated legal users of water; and Part 2 addresses the effects of the project on fish and wildlife, including what appropriate Delta flow criteria should be included in any approval of the change petition.

### **State Water Project (SWP) Background and Financing**

WaterFix is proposed as part of the SWP. Various forms of conveyance have been proposed and planned for as part of the SWP.

SWP facilities, which include reservoirs, aqueducts, power plants, and pumping plants, have been mostly financed by general obligation bonds and revenue bonds. Repayment of these funds as well as the operation, maintenance, power and replacement costs associated with water supply are paid by the 29 agencies and districts that have long-term contracts with DWR for SWP water delivery.

DWR releases and posts online an annual report titled "Management of the California State Water Project," which includes information about project costs and financing, water supply planning, power operations, and significant events that impact the SWP. The most recent report, released in June, 2017, includes information from the 2015 calendar year.

During that year, the SWP had about \$1 billion in revenues with nearly all of it from water contract payments. Its expenses were about \$1 billion, with approximately 64% directed toward

project operation, maintenance, power, and replacement while 30% paid bond principal and interest, and 5% was deposited into reserves.

### **WaterFix and the Future of the Delta**

A January 2018 paper by the Public Policy Institute of California describes the vulnerability of the Delta and need to take prompt and thoughtful action. It states:

"The next year will be critical for the Delta's future. The state will decide whether to go forward with WaterFix - a decision that will, in turn, help determine the way forward for ecosystems and levees. WaterFix is costly and entails many uncertainties, but failing to resolve the Delta's problems will also be costly.

If the state decides not to go forward, whether as a matter of policy or as a result of litigation, it will need to develop another management plan for the Delta that mitigates the continued decline in water supply reliability and quality, levee integrity, and ecosystem health. If the state does choose to move ahead with WaterFix, it must address uncertainties about governance, financing, environmental benefits, and mitigation for Delta residents and landowners along the way."

### **Policy Questions to Consider**

- 1) What are the roles and powers of state agencies and water contractors in financing, constructing, and operating WaterFix?
- 2) Do alternatives exist that would increase reliability of water supply while alleviating potential environmental and other impacts?
- 3) What are the appropriate roles of state agencies and the Legislature in overseeing the project?
- 4) What opportunities exist for stakeholder and public participation?

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**AGENDA  
Tuesday, June 12, 2018  
State Capitol, Room 444**

**10:00 A.M. OR UPON ADJOURNMENT OF WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE**

**JOINT HEARING  
WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE AND  
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3 ON  
RESOURCES AND TRANSPORTATION  
EDUARDO GARCIA, BLOOM, Chairs**

**JOINT INITIATIVE HEARING  
SUBJECT: 2018 Initiative to Authorize Bonds to Fund Projects for Water Supply and  
Quality, Watersheds, Fish, Wildlife, Water Conveyance, and Groundwater  
Sustainability and Storage. Initiative Statute No. 1806.**



**ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE AND ASSEMBLY BUDGET  
SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3**

**June 12, 2018**

**10:00 a.m. or Upon Adjournment of Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee  
Room 447, State Capitol**

**JOINT HEARING ON INITIATIVE STATUTE #1806**

**Initiative Title:**

**2018 Initiative to Authorize Bonds to Fund Projects for Water Supply and Quality,  
Watersheds, Fish, Wildlife, Water Conveyance, and Groundwater Sustainability and  
Storage. Initiative Statute No. 1806.**

### **Background**

On November 1, 2017, the California State Assembly was notified that Initiative Statute No. 1806 had gathered 25 percent of the number of signatures required to qualify for the ballot. SB 1253 (Steinberg), Chapter 697, Statutes of 2014, amended Elections Code Section 9034 to require the following:

*(a) The proponents of a proposed initiative measure shall submit a certification, signed under penalty of perjury, to the Secretary of State immediately upon the collection of 25 percent of the number of signatures needed to qualify the initiative measure for the ballot.*

*(b) Upon the receipt of the certification required by subdivision (a), the Secretary of State shall transmit copies of the initiative measure, together with the circulating title and summary as prepared by the Attorney General pursuant to Section 9004, to the Senate and the Assembly. Each house shall assign the initiative measure to its appropriate committees. The appropriate committees shall hold joint public hearings on the subject of the measure not later than 131 days before the date of the election at which the measure is to be voted upon.*

*(c) This section shall not be construed as authority for the Legislature to alter the initiative measure or prevent it from appearing on the ballot.*

This hearing serves to fulfill the requirements of Election Code 9034.

### **Attachments:**

1. Legislative Analyst's Office Initial Review of the Initiative
2. Summary of Previous Initiatives and Bonds
3. Comparison of Initiative Statute No. 1806 to Proposition 68
4. Questions Raised by Initiative Statute No. 1806



## **Legislative Analyst's Office Initial Review (November 2017)**

### **Background**

**Sources of Water in California.** Rivers originating in the Sierra Nevada Mountains and other mountain ranges in Northern California are filled mainly by rainfall and snowmelt and provide most of the state's water supply. Water available underground (referred to as groundwater) supplies roughly a third of the state's water use and is more heavily relied on in dry years. A small share of the state's water supply also comes from other sources, such as capturing rainwater, reusing wastewater (water recycling), and removing the salt from ocean water (desalination).

**Meeting the State's Water Needs.** There are many demands on the state's water supply, and meeting these demands presents several key challenges. First, water is not always naturally available where it is needed, such as for the farms of the Central Valley and the population centers in the San Francisco Bay Area and Southern California. Second, the amount of water available can change widely from year to year. So, when less water is available in dry years, it can be difficult to meet the demand for water throughout the state. These demands include providing water for growing crops, drinking, and maintaining natural habitats—such as rivers and wetlands—for endangered species as is required under state and federal laws. However, in very wet years the state can experience floods, particularly in the Central Valley. Third, water is sometimes polluted making it unsuitable for drinking, irrigating crops, or maintaining natural habitats.

In order to address these challenges, California has built various water-related projects. Projects use natural rivers—as well as pipelines, pumping stations, and canals—to deliver water throughout the state. In particular, the state's water system is designed to deliver water from Northern California—where it is more plentiful—to other regions of the state. Water-related projects in the state also include dams and other types of water storage to hold water for when it is needed. Other projects to meet the state's water challenges include water treatment plants to remove pollutants from drinking water and wastewater, and systems to clean up runoff from storms, and levees to prevent floods. The state also has taken a variety of actions to improve natural habitats and water quality. These include restoring watersheds (an area of land that drains into a body of water) by thinning forests and reintroducing native plants. The state has also provided water to rivers when needed by fish.

**Roles of Various Governments in Water System.** Government agencies spend roughly \$30 billion annually in the water sector, including to provide clean and reliable water for urban and agricultural uses, treat wastewater, and manage floods. Over three-quarters of this spending is done at the local level, such as by water districts, cities, and counties. About 80 percent of this local spending is paid for by individuals as ratepayers of water and sewer bills. Other local funding sources include state funds, federal funds, and local taxes. The state and federal governments also play important roles in the state's water system, such as by operating key water supply infrastructure that moves water around the state, as well as by setting and enforcing water quality standards.

**State Activities and Funding.** The state runs programs to (1) conserve, store, and transport water around the state; (2) protect water quality; (3) provide flood control; and (4) protect fish and wildlife habitat. The state provides support for these programs through direct spending, as well as grants and loans to local governments, nonprofit organizations, and privately owned water companies. Funding for these state programs usually comes from bonds and fees. Since 2000, voters have approved about \$27 billion in general obligation bonds for various environmental purposes, including water. The state repays these bonds, with interest, using the state's General Fund. (The General Fund is the state's main operating account, which also pays for education, prisons, health care, and other services.)

### Proposal

This measure provides \$8.9 billion in general obligation bonds for various water-related programs and projects.

### Uses of Funds

As shown in Figure 1, the measure provides bond funding for various water-related uses that fall into seven categories, which are described below in more detail.

**Water Supply and Quality (\$3 Billion).** The measure provides a total of \$3 billion to increase the supply and improve the quality of water for human uses in the residential, commercial and industrial, and agricultural sectors. By allocating funding for the following purposes, the measure seeks to clean up and develop water supplies, make water use more efficient, and reduce the demand for water:

- **Water Recycling and Desalination (\$800 Million).** The measure provides \$400 million for wastewater recycling projects and \$400 million for projects that remove salt from groundwater and other water supplies.
- **Drinking Water and Wastewater Systems (\$750 Million).** The measure includes funding to provide disadvantaged communities with clean, safe, affordable, and reliable drinking water, including \$500 million for projects to improve water system

Figure 1

#### Proposed Use of Bond Funds

(In Millions)

Category	Amount
Water Supply and Quality	\$3,030
Water recycling and desalination	800
Drinking water and wastewater systems	750
Urban runoff and stormwater	550
Flood management and water supply	500
Water conservation	365
Water measurement and information	80
Integrated Regional Water Management planning	5
Watershed and Fisheries Restoration	\$2,895
Watershed improvements	2,355
Central Valley fisheries restoration	400
Land management for water supply	100
Watershed improvements by Conservation Corps	40
Habitat Protection	\$940
Fish and wildlife habitat	930
Sacramento regional projects	10
Water Conveyance	\$656
Groundwater Sustainability and Storage	\$685
SF Bay Area Surface Water Storage	\$250
Oroville Dam Flood Control	\$222
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,877</b>

infrastructure and \$250 million for wastewater treatment projects.

- **Urban Runoff and Stormwater (\$550 Million).** The measure provides funding for projects to capture and use stormwater runoff and dry weather runoff, including diverting such runoff from storm drains and putting it to use.
- **Flood Management and Water Supply (\$500 Million).** The measure provides funding in three flood-management related areas: (1) \$200 million to improve existing floodways, bypasses, and other flood control facilities in the Central Valley; (2) \$200 million for flood management, wetlands restoration, and other projects in the San Francisco Bay Area; and (3) \$100 million to repair or re-operate reservoirs to increase water storage and provide recreational and habitat benefits.
- **Water Conservation (\$365 Million).** The measure provides funding for various efforts to reduce water use, including programs to convert turf to more drought-tolerant landscapes, detect and reduce leaks in public water distribution systems, encourage water efficiencies in the agricultural sector, and develop technologies that save both water and energy.
- **Water Measurement and Information (\$60 Million).** The measure provides funding for various efforts to improve the state's ability to collect and maintain data related to water management, including development of water measuring equipment and information systems, and research to be conducted by specific public universities.
- **Integrated Regional Water Management Planning (\$5 Million).** The measure includes funding to maintain and continue existing regional water management planning efforts.

**Watershed and Fisheries Restoration (\$2.9 Billion).** The measure provides a total of \$2.9 billion to protect, restore, and improve the health of watersheds, fisheries, and lands that provide water supplies. Specifically, the measure allocates funding for:

- **Watershed Improvements (\$2.4 Billion).** The measure provides a number of allocations to specific agencies for restoring and improving the health of watershed lands. To be eligible for this funding, a project generally must have water supply or quality benefits (including improving forest health and reducing fire danger), increase flood protection, or protect or restore riparian or aquatic resources.
- **Central Valley Fisheries Restoration (\$400 Million).** The measure provides funding for efforts to restore Central Valley populations of native fish and fisheries habitat, with the goal of increasing self-sustaining populations of native fish.
- **Land Management for Water Supply (\$100 Million).** The measure provides funding for projects that improve the quality of rangelands, wildlands, wetlands, and other areas for the purposes of increasing groundwater recharge and water supply from those lands, as well as improving water quality for the environment.

- ***Watershed Improvements by Conservation Corps (\$40 Million).*** The measure funds the California Conservation Corps for projects to protect and restore watershed lands and improve water quality, water supply reliability, and watershed health.

***Habitat Protection (\$940 Million).*** The measure provides a total of \$940 million to improve habitat conditions for fish, wildlife, and migratory birds, including:

- ***Fish and Wildlife Habitat (\$930 Million).*** The measure provides funding for various efforts, including acquiring land for conservation, improving habitat conditions on wildlife refuges and private lands (including by acquiring water from willing sellers), and restoring fisheries for coastal and Central Valley salmon and steelhead.
- ***Sacramento Regional Projects (\$10 million).*** The measure provides funding for projects to improve water supply and the environment in the Sacramento region, including to improve flow and temperature conditions and habitat in the lower American River.

***Water Conveyance (\$855 Million).*** The measure provides (1) \$750 million for the Friant Water Authority to make capital improvements (including to increase water conveyance capacity to and in the Madera and Friant-Kern canals), (2) \$100 million for conveyance projects related to a legal settlement to restore native fish in the San Joaquin River, and (3) \$5 million to plan for a new diversion of water from the Sacramento River to the North Bay Aqueduct. The measure explicitly prohibits any funding from the bond to be expended on water conveyance facilities in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

***Groundwater Sustainability and Storage (\$685 Million).*** The measure provides funding for projects and programs that support sustainable groundwater management—including projects to recharge groundwater basins—and to establish a state-level groundwater technical assistance program to serve disadvantaged communities.

***San Francisco Bay Area Surface Water Storage (\$250 Million).*** The measure provides funding for a group of eight water agencies in the Bay Area to develop new facilities that extend the regional benefits of existing surface water storage, such as by building new connections to existing water supplies. The funds may not be used to build new surface storage or expand existing reservoirs.

***Oroville Dam Flood Control (\$222 Million).*** The measure provides \$200 million for the repair and reconstruction of the spillways at the Oroville Dam, which were damaged in 2017. It also provides \$22 million to undertake sediment removal, flood control, and emergency preparedness activities downstream from the dam.

### **Other Provisions**

***Funding Allocations and Administrative Costs.*** The measure continuously appropriates the funds from bond sales to more than a dozen different state departments, agencies, boards, and conservancies. As such, the Legislature would not appropriate funds through the annual state budget. Instead, the executive branch—the Governor and administering entities—would decide how to allocate funds for most program categories. Up to 5 percent of the bond funds could be

used to pay for administrative costs incurred by these entities to implement the measure. These entities, in turn, would pass through much of the funds authorized under the measure to local government agencies, Indian tribes, nonprofit agencies, and private water companies in the form of grants. For many of the programs funded under this measure, funds would be prioritized for disadvantaged communities. In addition to making grants, state government entities would spend some of the funds on projects and programs administered at the state level.

**Local Cost-Sharing Requirements.** For many of the programs funded under this measure, grantees would be required to provide at least one dollar in local funds for each dollar of grant funding received. However, the measure allows this local cost-share requirement to be reduced or eliminated in certain cases, such as for grants that benefit economically distressed areas.

**Maintain Annual Transfer of Funds to the Habitat Conservation Fund.** Under current law, the State Controller annually transfers 10 percent of the funds (about \$6 million per year in recent years) from a certain subaccount within the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax Fund to the Habitat Conservation Fund, which supports acquisition and preservation of wildlife habitat. The statute authorizing this annual transfer is due to sunset on July 1, 2020. This measure eliminates the sunset and continues the transfer beyond July 1, 2020. As such, under the measure these funds would continue to be dedicated for their current purpose, rather than becoming available for other purposes.

**Direct Cap-and-Trade Revenues for Certain Water-Related Projects.** The state's cap-and-trade program requires some entities, such as electricity generators, to purchase permits (referred to as "allowances") to emit greenhouse gases. As a result of the program, some water agencies have higher electricity costs to operate their water delivery systems. This measure continuously appropriates a portion of state revenue generated from the sale of allowances to four entities—the state Department of Water Resources, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the Contra Costa Water District, and the San Luis and Delta Mendota Water Authority. The amount appropriated would be equal to each entity's additional electricity costs associated with the cap-and-trade program, which could be in the tens of millions of dollars annually. This amount could be higher or lower depending on factors such as amount of energy purchased and allowance prices. The agencies would be required to spend the funds on such things as consumer water conservation programs. As such, under the measure these funds would no longer be available for the Legislature to appropriate for other purposes.

## **Fiscal Effects**

**Fiscal Effects on State Government.** This measure would allow the state to borrow up to \$8.9 billion by selling additional general obligation bonds to investors, who would be repaid with interest using the state's general tax revenues. The cost to the state of repaying these bonds would depend on various factors such as the interest rates in effect at the time they are sold, the timing of bond sales, and the time period over which they are repaid. We assume that (1) the interest rate for bonds would average 5 percent, (2) they would be sold over the next ten years, and (3) all bonds would be issued for a 30-year term. Based on these assumptions, the cost to taxpayers to repay the bonds would average \$433 million annually over the next 40 years—totaling \$17.3 billion to pay off both principal (\$8.9 billion) and interest (\$8.4 billion). Annual

debt service costs would ramp up in the initial few years, peak at about \$580 million per year, and ramp down in the final few years.

**Fiscal Effects on Local Governments.** Much of the bond funding would be available for local government water-related projects. The availability of state bond funds for local projects would affect how much local governments spend on these projects. In many cases, the availability of state bonds could reduce local spending. For example, this would occur in cases where the state bond funds replaced monies that local governments would have spent on projects anyway. Local savings would also occur in cases where the availability of state bond funds allowed local governments to build projects that reduced operating costs, such as by increasing efficiency or using a new water source that allows them to purchase less water.

However, in some cases, state bond funds could increase total spending on projects by local governments. For example, the availability of bond funds might encourage some local governments to build additional or substantially larger projects than they would otherwise. Funded projects could also increase future operating costs, such as for new desalination facilities.

The net fiscal effect on individual local governments would vary depending on the specific projects they undertake, what grants or loans they receive because of this bond, and the amount of the local cost-share requirement. These costs or savings could affect rates charged to customers, such as on water bills. However, the annual net effect on local governments statewide is likely to be small relative to the overall amount spent by local governments. Therefore, any effect on rates would likely be small for most ratepayers.

**Summary of Fiscal Effects.** This measure would have the following fiscal effects:

- State costs of \$17.3 billion to pay off principal (\$8.9 billion) and interest (\$8.4 billion) on bonds over a 40-year period. Annual payments would average \$433 million. Annual payments would be lower than this average in the initial and final few years, and somewhat higher in the intervening years.
- Varying fiscal effects on individual local governments depending on specific projects undertaken, amount of grants and loans received, and amount of local cost-share required.



## Summary of Previous Initiatives and Bonds

<b>Resources General Obligation Bonds, 2000 to Present</b>				
<i>(Dollars in Millions)</i>				
<b>Bond</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Purposes</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Remaining Funds Available<sup>a</sup></b>
Proposition 12	2000	Parks, forests, and open space	\$2,100	\$7
Proposition 13	2000	Water infrastructure	2,095	446
Proposition 40	2002	Parks and conservation	2,600	10
Proposition 50	2002	Water projects	3,440	(66)
Proposition 1E	2006	Flood protection	4,090	2
Proposition 84	2006	Water supply, flood protection, and parks	5,388	119
Proposition 1	2014	Water projects	7,546	1,814
Proposition 68 <sup>b</sup>	2018	Water projects, flood protection, and parks	4,100	4,100
<b>Totals</b>			<b>\$31,359</b>	<b>\$6,102</b>

<sup>a</sup> As of August 2016, except for Proposition 1, which is as of February 2017.  
<sup>b</sup> Pending Outcome of June 5, 2018 Ballot  
Source: Legislative Analyst's Office 2017

## Comparison of Initiative Bond to Proposition 68

<b>2018 Legislative Water Bond Comparison to Initiative No. 1806</b>		
<i>(In Millions)</i>		
	<b>Proposition 68<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Initiative No. 1806<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Funding Categories</b>	<i>June 2018 Ballot</i>	<i>November 2018 Ballot</i>
Forest Protection	\$110	\$120
Recycled Water and Desalination	80	800
Safe Drinking Water and Wastewater	330	750
Sustainable Groundwater Management Act Implementation	50	640
Conservation	20	365
Flood Management	550	500
Stormwater	100	400
Oroville Dam Safety	-	222
Madera and Friant-Kern Canals Improvements	-	750
<b>Subtotal of these funding categories</b>	<b>\$1,240</b>	<b>\$4,547</b>
<b>Total Bond Proposal</b>	<b>\$4,100</b>	<b>\$8,900</b>

Source: Association of California Water Agencies, Comparison of Key Funding Areas

<sup>1</sup> Proposition 68 must be appropriated by the Legislature in the budget process.

<sup>2</sup> Initiative #1806 is continuously appropriated to the various funding categories.



### Questions Raised by Initiative Statute #1806

1. **Continuous Appropriation.** According to the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO): "The measure continuously appropriates the funds from bond sales to more than a dozen different state departments, agencies, boards, and conservancies. As such, the Legislature would not appropriate funds through the annual state budget. Instead, the executive branch—the Governor and administering entities—would decide how to allocate funds for most program categories."

This is a departure from nearly every resources and environmental protection bond that has been passed by the voters and removes the Legislative review, prerogative and budget oversight of the funds and programs created.

#### Questions:

- Why are all of the funds continuously appropriated?
  - How will the public be able to oversee the administration of the many programs that have been created, if not through fiscal and programmatic oversight exercised in the Legislative arena?
  - The auditing function of the bond expires in 2028. Why doesn't this continue through implementation of all of the bond expenditures, including the continuous appropriation of funds for climate change?
2. **General Fund Debt Service.** According to the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO): "After selling bonds, the state makes annual payments over the next few decades until the bonds are paid off. Assuming an interest rate of 5 percent, for each \$1 borrowed, the state would pay close to \$2 over a typical repayment period. Of that \$2 amount, \$1 would go toward repaying the amount borrowed (the principal) and close to \$1 for interest. This means that the dollars used to repay the bonds in the future will be worth less than they are today. Accordingly, after accounting for inflation, the cost of repaying these bonds is lower—roughly \$1.50 for each \$1 borrowed."

Further, the LAO anticipates annual payments averaging \$433 million per year. This equates to roughly 14 percent of the existing \$3 billion General Fund budget for the Natural Resources departments.

**Question:** Without a general tax increase, how will other programs be impacted by the passage of this bond?

- 3. Remaining Bond Funding for Water Projects.** With the passage of Proposition 68, there remains about \$6 billion available for water and open space projects. In many cases, older bonds such as Proposition 1 still have funding to be allocated for similar purposes.

**Questions:**

- Should the state consider pacing the issuance of bond funds for water projects in order to first spend down the bonds we have issued?
- Proposition 68 funds must be appropriated by the Legislature, allowing for oversight from the appropriation to implementation. Again, what is the purpose of continuously appropriating funds and thereby losing a measure of legislative and public oversight?

- 4. Federally Funded Projects and Federal Eligibility.** The bond also allows, in nearly all cases, the federal government to be eligible for state bond funds. In addition, this bond allocates \$750 million for retrofit of the Friant-Kern Canal and \$100 million for conveyance projects related to a legal settlement to restore native fish in the San Joaquin River. This canal is managed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) as part of the Central Valley Project (CVP). The canal is not one of the several CVP facilities jointly managed by the State Water Project. The San Joaquin River settlement is between various nonprofit and private groups and the various federal agencies managing the CVP, including the Friant Division contractors.

**Questions:**

- What role should the federal government and federal budget have in the retrofit of this canal project and the settlement agreement? Shouldn't a settlement agreement between two parties be funded by the responsible parties, in this case the CVP and USBR?
- Why did the bond not include funding for similar issues experienced by the State Water Project canals and other locally owned and operated canals facing aging infrastructure maintenance issues?
- Historically, when has the state General Fund paid for federal obligations in the state? Should the federal government be able to compete equally with our local governments, special districts and tribes?

**5. Allocation of Greenhouse Gas Emission Funds Directly to Water Agencies. According to the LAO:**

***Direct Cap-and-Trade Revenues for Certain Water-Related Projects.*** The state's cap-and-trade program requires some entities, such as electricity generators, to purchase permits (referred to as "allowances") to emit greenhouse gases. As a result of the program, some water agencies have higher electricity costs to operate their water delivery systems. This measure continuously appropriates a portion of state revenue generated from the sale of allowances to four entities—the state Department of Water Resources, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the Contra Costa Water District, and the San Luis and Delta Mendota Water Authority. The amount appropriated would be equal to each entity's additional electricity costs associated with the cap-and-trade program, which could be in the tens of millions of dollars annually. This amount could be higher or lower depending on factors such as amount of energy purchased and allowance prices. The agencies would be required to spend the funds on such things as consumer water conservation programs. As such, under the measure these funds would no longer be available for the Legislature to appropriate for other purposes.

**Questions:**

- Given that the funds are now continuously appropriated, what restrictions will be enforced to ensure that these entities use the funds in furtherance of the goals of AB 32 and the cap-and-trade program?
- What baseline price would be used to calculate costs associated with the cap-and-trade program? How would that price account for natural, market-induced price versus costs for compliance?



## BILLS BY ISSUE AREA

### FISH AND WILDLIFE

**AB 8 (Bloom) - Mountain lions: depredation permits.**

Provides the Department of Fish and Wildlife discretion to authorize rather than require the issuance of a mountain lion depredation permit.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife*

**AB 472 (Frazier) - Water transfers: idled agricultural land: wildlife, waterfowl, and bird nesting habitat.**

As originally introduced and heard by the Assembly Water Parks and Wildlife Committee, required the Department of Water Resources to allow non-irrigated vegetation to remain on land that has been idled for a water transfer, unless it determines an injury to another legal user of water would result from allowing the vegetation to remain. Additionally, required the Wildlife Conservation Board to establish an incentive program for landowners to cultivate or retain non-irrigated vegetation for wildlife habitat. Amendments taken in the Senate changed the bill to relate to employer liability: small business and microbusiness, which places the bill out of the jurisdiction of the committee.

**Status:** *As amended, no longer within the jurisdiction of the committee*

**AB 478 (Waldron) - Sport fishing licenses: age requirement.**

Eliminates the requirement for persons 16 and 17 years of age to obtain a sport fishing license to take any fish.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Appropriations*

**AB 521 (Frazier) - Hunting: elk tags: fees for residents.**

Reduces the fee for a resident elk tag to \$100 for adults, (with annual adjustments, the current elk tag fee is \$445 for residents) and prohibits the new fee from being adjusted for inflation.

**Status:** *Failed Passage - Senate Natural Resources and Water*

**AB 573 (Bigelow) - Wild pigs.**

Provides the Department of Fish and Wildlife with ongoing authority to update guidelines for determining damage caused by wild pigs. Specifies what shall be considered in the guidelines.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife*

**AB 661 (Mayes) - Magnesia Spring Ecological Reserve: Mirage Trail.**

Extends the existing opening and closure dates for the Mirage Trail within the Magnesia Spring Ecological Reserve until January 1, 2028. This bill also requires the Fish and Game Commission to assess compliance with the bill's requirements.

**Status:** *Chapter 315, Statutes of 2017*

**AB 718 (Frazier) - Mosquito abatement and vector control districts: fees: exemptions.**

Allows specified private landowners who manage wetlands within the boundaries of a mosquito abatement and vector control district to initiate the opportunity to enter into a memorandum of understanding (MOU). The goal of the MOU will be to establish a process to implement best management practices for the purposes of decreasing mosquito production, providing net cost savings to the landowner, decreasing the application of pesticides, and maintaining or enhancing the waterfowl habitat values on the property.

**Status:** *Chapter 446, Statutes of 2017*

**AB 944 (Limón) - California Spiny Lobster Commission.**

Would allow the creation of the California Spiny Lobster Commission and would specify the membership, powers, duties, and responsibilities of the commission. The commission would be authorized to approve the payment of a stipend to commission members, as specified. The commission also would be authorized to carry out programs of education, public information, promotion, marketing, and research relating to spiny lobster.

**Status:** *Chapter 503, Statutes of 2017*

**AB 947 (Gallagher) - Department of Fish and Wildlife: lake or streambed alteration agreements: definitions.**

Adds definitions of a river and stream for the purposes of determining when a lake or streambed alteration agreement is required. Specifically, defining a "river" and "stream" to mean a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or

channel having banks, and supports fish or other aquatic life. This definition includes watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or have supported riparian vegetation.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Appropriations*

**AB 986 (Gallagher) - Hunting and sport fishing licenses: sport fishing license duration: reduction in license fees for veterans.**

Requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to reduce the fees required to obtain hunting licenses and various sport fishing entitlements for Veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States. Additionally, requires sport fishing licenses to be issued for 12 consecutive months.

**Status:** *Died - Senate Appropriations*

**AB 1050 (Travis Allen) - California Endangered Species Act: Delta smelt.**

Removes the Delta smelt from the California Endangered Species Act list.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife*

**AB 1097 (Levine) - State beaches and parks: smoking ban.**

This bill would make it an infraction for a person to smoke, as defined, at any picnic area designated by a posted sign or any other means by the Department of Parks and Recreation on a state coastal beach or in a unit of the state park system or to dispose of used cigar or cigarette waste at these designated picnic areas, with certain exceptions, as specifically provided. The bill would establish a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

**Status:** *Vetoed*

**Governor's Veto Message:**

I am returning the following bills without my signature:

Assembly Bill 1097

Senate Bill 835

Senate Bill 836

These bills prohibit smoking in state parks, on state beaches, and at any picnic area on a state beach and require the Department of Parks and Recreation to post signs to notify the public of the smoking ban.

I have vetoed similar measures in each of the last two years. Third time is not

always a charm. My opinion on the matter has not changed. We have many rules telling us what we can't do and these are wide open spaces.

**AB 1133 (Dahle) - California Endangered Species Act: experimental populations.**

Authorizes the take, if certain requirements are met, of a nonessential experimental population of an endangered, threatened, or candidate species under the Federal Endangered Species Act, without the need for further authorization under the California Endangered Species Act. The take authorization under this bill is substantially similar to the ability to take spring-run Chinook salmon on the San Joaquin River under existing law.

**Status:** Chapter 276, Statutes of 2017

**AB 1151 (Gloria) - Vaquita-harmful fish and fish products.**

On or before January 1, 2019, makes it unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, trade, or distribute fish and fish products that are not vaquita-friendly, as defined.

**Status:** Died –Senate Inactive File

**AB 1228 (Bloom) - Marine fisheries: experimental fishing permits.**

Allows the Fish and Game Commission to authorize the Department of Fish and Wildlife to issue experimental fishing permits, as specified, that authorize commercial or recreation fishing activity that is otherwise prohibited.

**Status:** Vetoed

**Governor's Veto Message:**

I am returning Assembly Bill 1228 without my signature.

This bill authorizes the Fish and Game Commission to approve, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to issue, experimental fishing permits that authorize commercial or recreational marine fishing activities otherwise prohibited by law.

While I support sustainable fishing practices, this bill creates significant and unfunded requirements on the Commission and the Department. This bill also duplicates an existing permit which already allows the testing of experimental fishing gear.

As our marine ecosystem changes, California should be a leader and support



innovative and sustainable fishing practices. Therefore, I am directing the Department of Fish and Wildlife to work with the author on legislation to address the identified concerns.

**AB 1337 (Patterson) - Fish and Game Commission: meetings and hearings: live broadcast.**

This bill would require the Fish and Game Commission to provide a live video broadcast on its internet website of every commission meeting or hearing that is open and public, and every meeting or hearing conducted by the marine resources committee, wildlife resources committee, or tribal committee that, similarly, is open and public.

**Status:** *Vetoed*

**Governor's Veto Message:**

I am returning Assembly Bill 1337 without my signature.

This bill requires the Fish and Game Commission to provide a live video broadcast of its public meetings, including meetings of the Marine Resource Committee, the Wildlife Resources Committee and the Tribal Committee.

Public meetings of the full Commission, where official actions are taken, are already live broadcast. I believe broadcasts of committee level meetings should be reserved only for those times when there is extraordinary interest by the public. This is a matter which properly resides within the sound discretion of the Commission.

**AB 1544 (Dahle) - Hunting: nonlead ammunition.**

Requires the Fish and Game Commission to temporarily suspend the requirement that nonlead ammunition be used for taking all wildlife, with any firearm, for a specific hunting season and caliber, if the commission finds that nonlead ammunition of the specific caliber is not available for any reason.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife*

**AB 1573 (Bloom) - Marine fisheries: experimental fishing permits.**

Allows the Fish and Game Commission to authorize the Department of Fish and Wildlife to issue experimental fishing permits, as specified, that authorize commercial or recreational fishing activity that is otherwise prohibited.

**Status:** *Chapter 477, Statutes of 2018*

**AB 1587 (Levine) - Invasive species: dreissenid mussels.**

Requires implementation of a dreissenid mussel control program, in a reservoir where dreissenid mussels have been detected.

**Status:** *Died - Senate Appropriations*

**AB 1617 (Bloom) - Department of Fish and Wildlife: funding.**

Requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to appoint a stakeholder advisory group to report on the progress made toward implementation of the Strategic Vision for the Department of Fish and Wildlife, as specified.

**Status:** *Chapter 992, Statutes of 2018*

**AB 1630 (Bloom) - California Transportation Plan: wildlife movement and barriers to passage.**

Requires specified actions by the Department of Transportation, Department of Fish and Wildlife, the California State Transportation Agency, and the Department of the California Highway Patrol related to reducing transportation infrastructure impacts on wildlife.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Transportation*

**AB 1687 (Bloom) - Pesticides: use of anticoagulants.**

Expands the prohibition on specified anticoagulants from wildlife habitat areas to the entire state with the exception of agricultural activities, as defined.

**Status:** *Died – Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials*

**AB 2151 (Gray) - Hunting: antelope, elk, bear, and bighorn ram tags: apprentice tags: fees for residents.**

From July 1, 2019, to July 1, 2025, reduces the tag fee to \$20, and adjusts the fee for inflation, for eligible junior hunters of antelope, elk, bear, and bighorn sheep.

**Status:** *Chapter 295, Statutes of 2018*

**AB 2191 (O'Donnell) - Ocean Protection Council: White Shark Population Monitoring and Beach Safety Program.**

Requires the Ocean Protection Council to develop and implement a program to award white shark research grants and public safety grants relating to white shark sightings on California's beaches.

**Status:** *Died - Senate Natural Resources and Water*

**AB 2348 (Aguiar-Curry) - California Waterfowl Habitat Program: eligibility: winter-flooded rice lands.**

Establishes the California Winter Rice Habitat Incentive Program and authorizes the director of the Department of Fish and Wildlife to enter into contracts with owners of productive agricultural rice lands that are winter-flooded, as defined, and that are determined by the director to be important for the conservation of waterfowl.

**Status:** Chapter 649, Statutes of 2018

**AB 2369 (Gonzalez Fletcher) - Fishing: marine protected areas: violations.**

Establishes a separate penalty for unlawfully taking a fish for commercial purposes within a marine protected area, and provides additional sanctions.

**Status:** Chapter 189, Statutes of 2018

**AB 2421 (Mark Stone) - Wildlife Conservation Board: Monarch Butterfly and Pollinator Rescue Program.**

Establishes the Monarch Butterfly and Pollinator Rescue Program, to be administered by the Wildlife Conservation Board, for the purpose of recovering and sustaining populations of monarch butterflies and other pollinators.

**Status:** Chapter 760, Statutes of 2018

**AB 2422 (Bloom) - Pesticides: use of anticoagulants.**

Prohibits the use, except as specified, of any pesticide that contains an anticoagulant.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife

**AB 2465 (Gallagher) - Sport fishing licenses: decline in sales: advisory group.**

Requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) to convene the "R3 Group" (standing for "Recruitment, Retention, and Reactivation") on or before February 1, 2020, to collaborate with DFW to identify the barriers that contribute to the decline in the sales of hunting and sport fishing licenses.

**Status:** Died - Senate Appropriations

**AB 2470 (Grayson) - Invasive species.**

Codifies in state law the Invasive Species Council of California (ISCC) to assist in a comprehensive effort to suppress and eradicate invasive species in California.

Establishes the membership of the ISCC and specifies funding sources.

**Status:** Chapter 870, Statutes of 2018

**AB 2545 (Gallagher) - Department of Fish and Wildlife: lake or streambed alteration agreements: definitions.**

Requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife, until January 1, 2023, to adopt general agreements available to entities for lake and streambed alteration agreements (LSAA).

**Status:** *Died - Senate Natural Resources and Water*

**AB 2627 (Kalra) - Migratory birds: Migratory nongame Bird Treaty Act: incidental take.**

Permits an entity to take a migratory nongame bird if the take is incidental to otherwise lawful activity and the entity self-certifies their compliance with best management practices for avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating take of migratory nongame birds.

**Status:** *Died - Senate Appropriations*

**AB 2640 (Wood) - Protected species: Lost River sucker and shortnose sucker limited take authorization.**

Exempts the take or possession of California condors under the Northern California Condor Restoration Program, as described, from prohibitions against the taking or possession of any fully protected bird. Additionally, Senate amendments permit the Department of Fish and Wildlife to authorize the take or possession of the Lost River and shortnose sucker fish, both fully protected fish species, resulting from the decommissioning and removal of four dams on the Klamath River, subject to certain conditions.

**Status:** *Chapter 586, Statutes of 2018*

**AB 2670 (Kiley) - Free hunting days.**

No later than July 1, 2019, requires, rather than authorizes, the director of the Department of Fish and Wildlife to designate two free hunting days per year.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Appropriations*

**AB 2697 (Gallagher) - Wildlife, bird, and waterfowl habitat: idled agricultural lands.**

Requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to establish the Nesting Bird Habitat Incentive Program to encourage landowners to provide wildlife habitat.

**Status:** *Chapter 588, Statutes of 2018*

**AB 2805 (Bigelow) - Wild pigs: validations.**

Creates a new designation for wild pigs, as exotic game mammal, as of July 1, 2019.  
Creates a new management approach along with the new designation for wild pigs and removes the requirement for a depredation permit for a landowner to take wild pigs.

**Status:** *Died - Senate Rules*

**AB 3102 (Gray) - Lake or streambed alteration agreements: limitation on mitigation measures: environment.**

Limits the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) to the mitigation measures contained in a certified or adopted environmental document pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when the DFW requires a lake or streambed alteration agreement (LSAA).

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife*

**AB 3117 (Mathis) - Hunting: nonlead ammunition: temporary suspension: criteria.**

Requires the Fish and Game Commission (FGC) to temporarily suspend the requirement that nonlead ammunition be used for taking all wildlife, with any firearm, for a specific hunting season and caliber, if the FGC finds that nonlead ammunition of the specific caliber is not available for any reason.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife*

**SB 144 (McGuire) - Fish and wildlife: steelhead trout: fishing report-restoration card.**

Extends for five years, from July 1, 2017, to July 1, 2022, the steelhead trout report-restoration card program.

**Status:** *Chapter 305, Statutes of 2017*

**SB 161 (McGuire) - Fish and Game Commission: tribal committee.**

Would require the California Fish and Game Commission to form a tribal committee from its membership, consistent with the practices used in the formation of marine and wildlife resources committees.

**Status:** *Chapter 457, Statutes of 2017*

**SB 187 (Berryhill) - Sport fishing licenses: duration.**

Changes the calendar year sport fishing license required for a person 16 years or older, to one that is valid for 12 consecutive months from the date of purchase for five years starting January 1, 2020.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Appropriations*

**SB 234 (Berryhill) - Fishing: local regulation: report.**

Requires the Fish and Game Commission (FGC) to undertake a survey of all local ordinances that regulate fishing and evaluate whether each ordinance is consistent with local police powers. Requires the FGC to develop and submit a report to the Legislature, by December 31, 2018, that includes recommendations for addressing ordinances that the FGC determines to be unlawful.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Appropriations*

**SB 269 (McGuire) - Commercial fishing businesses and marine aquaria: landing receipts.**

Amends the Ocean Protection Council's voluntary sustainable seafood program to include a component to enhance direct sales of sustainable seafood by California fisheries.

**Status:** *Chapter 601, Statutes of 2018*

**SB 290 (Jackson) - Marine mammals and sea turtles: entanglement and stranding: emergency rescue services: grants.**

Requires the Karen C. Drayer Wildlife Health Center at the University of California at Davis, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to provide grants to qualified organizations that respond to marine mammal or sea turtle entanglement or stranding emergencies.

**Status:** *Vetoed*

**Governor's Veto Message:**

I am returning Senate Bill 290 without my signature.

This bill would require the Karen C. Drayer Wildlife Health Center at the University of California Davis to provide grants to organizations that respond to marine mammal stranding emergencies or sea turtle entanglements when funds are appropriated by the Legislature.

Our recent budgets have provided funds to the Center for the purposes outlined in this bill. This is a fiscal question that is best addressed through the budget

process instead of a standalone bill.

**SB 473 (Hertzberg) - California Endangered Species Act.**

Provides several technical modifications to the California Endangered Species Act after consultation with a variety of academic, conservation and business organizations, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

**Status:** Chapter 329, Statutes of 2018

**SB 495 (Vidak) - Protected species: blunt-nosed leopard lizard: taking or possession.**

Permits the Department of Fish and Wildlife to authorize the take or possession of the blunt-nosed leopard lizard, a fully protected reptile species, resulting from impacts attributable to or otherwise related to the drilling and construction of a new water well, connection of the new water well to the existing distribution system, and construction of a new water storage tank during the Allensworth Community Services District Safe Drinking Water Project, if specified conditions are met.

**Status:** Chapter 224, Statutes of 2018

**SB 506 (Nielsen) - Department of Fish and Wildlife: lake or streambed alteration agreements: Internet Web site.**

Requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to, on or before December 31, 2018, and periodically thereafter, upgrade the information on its Internet Web site regarding lake and streambed alteration agreements in order to provide clarity to the public.

**Status:** Vetoed

**Governor's Veto Message:**

I am returning Senate Bill 506 without my signature.

This bill requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) to upgrade its Lake and Streambed Alteration Program website and post any documents created for informational, guidance, or regulatory purposes on the website by December 31, 2018.

The Department is beginning a rulemaking process on the Lake and Streambed Alteration Program and the bill, as currently written, is premature.

I am directing the Department to update its website to reflect the new guidance, once the regulations are complete.



**SB 518 (Berryhill) - Sport fishing licenses: 12 consecutive month licenses.**

Requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to offer a consecutive 12-month sport fishing license (12-month license) for five years, beginning January 1, 2020.

**Status:** Died – Assembly Inactive File

**SB 588 (Hertzberg) - Marine resources and preservation.**

Substantially revises the existing state program that allows for partial removal of oil and gas platforms offshore in state or federal waters.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Natural Resources

**SB 809 (Committee on Natural Resources and Water) - Natural resources.**

This omnibus committee bill makes various changes to the Fish and Game Code and the Public Resources Code relating to the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the State Lands Commission, the California Department of Parks and Recreation, and the Department of Conservation.

**Status:** Chapter 521, Statutes of 2017

**SB 1015 (Allen) - California Climate Resiliency Program.**

Creates the California Climate Resiliency Program and the California Climate Change Resiliency Fund in the Wildlife Conservation Board (WCB), to be administered by the WCB in collaboration with participating state conservancies.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Appropriations

**SB 1017 (Allen) - Commercial fishing: drift gill net shark and swordfish fishery: permit transition program.**

Requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) to develop a program by March 31, 2020, to transition the holders of drift gill net (DGN) permits out of the DGN fishery.

Requires all DGN permits issued pursuant to the Fish and Game Code to be surrendered or revoked as of January 31 of the fourth year following the DFW's notification to the Legislature that a total of \$2 million has been obtained to implement the transition program.

**Status:** Chapter 844, Statutes of 2018



**SB 1309 (McGuire) - Fishing: Fisheries Omnibus Bill of 2018.**

Addresses various issues identified by the Joint Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture, including provisions relating to the salmon stamp program, Dungeness crab gear and marine life entanglements, the Dungeness crab gear retrieval program, bottom trawl halibut fishery permit transfers and the opening of additional trawl grounds, and the marking of fishing gear.

**Status:** Chapter 985, Statutes of 2018

**SB 1310 (McGuire) - Fishing: Dungeness crab.**

Revises numerous provisions related to the management of the Dungeness crab fishery by the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and implements recent recommendations by the Dungeness Crab Task Force.

**Status:** Chapter 663, Statutes of 2018

**SB 1311 (Berryhill) - Fishing and hunting: annual sportsman's licenses.**

Requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife, beginning January 1, 2020, until January 1, 2026, to offer an annual combined hunting and fishing license (combined license) pilot program, as defined. The combined license provides the same privileges as the annual hunting license and annual fishing license.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Appropriations

**SB 1487 (Stern) - Iconic African Species Protection Act.**

Prohibits the possession of iconic African species, as defined, by any individual, firm, corporation, association, or partnership in California. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, establishes a civil penalty of not less than \$5,000 or more than \$40,000 for each violation of the prohibition.

**Status:** Vetoed

**Governor's Veto Message:**

I am returning Senate Bill 1487 without my signature.

This bill establishes the Iconic African Species Protection Act, prohibiting the possession of dead specimens of several African animal species within California.

SB 1487 imposes a state civil penalty for activities expressly authorized by the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

Even though I share the sentiments of the author, this bill, if enacted, would be unenforceable.

**SJR-7 (McGuire) - Public resources: salmon: fishery restoration.**

Urges state and federal departments and agencies responsible for the stewardship of public resources, as specified, to make collaborative, statewide salmon fishery restoration urgent and high priority, and urges the federal government to undertake all appropriate measures to provide necessary disaster relief for California salmon fisheries for 2016 and 2017.

**Status:** Chapter 188, Statutes of 2017

## **GROUNDWATER**

**AB 321 (Mathis) - Groundwater sustainability plans.**

Clarifies that agricultural groundwater users that hold overlying groundwater rights include farmers, ranchers, and dairy professionals.

**Status:** Chapter 67, Statutes of 2017

**AB 1000 (Friedman) - Water conservation: certification.**

As introduced and heard in the Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee, required the California Energy Commission to certify innovative water conservation and water loss detection and control technologies, and required technologies to both increase energy efficiency and be cost effective.

Amendments in the Senate gutted and amended this bill to: Notwithstanding existing law, a transferor of water shall not use a water conveyance facility that has unused capacity to transfer water from a groundwater basin underlying desert lands, as specified, unless the State Lands Commission in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife finds that the transfer of the water will have an adverse effect, as specified.

**Status:** Died - Senate Appropriations

**AB 1369 (Gray) - Water quality and storage.**

Establishes specified increased water storage capacity statewide and, separately, requires consideration of groundwater basins for a specific water quality plan.

Specifically, this bill: Focuses on two separate issues in the development of a statewide water storage goal, and requirements for formulation of water quality control plans, as

outlined: 1) Water Storage--requires the state to increase statewide water storage capacity by 25 percent by January 1, 2025, and 50 percent by January 1, 2050, and to prepare certain reports relevant to that goal; and, 2) Water Quality--requires the State Water Resources Control Board, in forming state policy for water quality control, and adopting or approving a water quality control plan for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, to take into consideration groundwater sustainability plans, and other specific elements of groundwater use and its impacts on the beneficial uses of surface waters.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife*

**AB 1427 (Eggman) - Water: underground storage.**

Allows stored groundwater to be declared a beneficial use for purposes of water rights. Specifically, this bill: 1) Revises the beneficial use doctrine for water rights to additionally provide that certain uses of groundwater storage constitute beneficial use. These include protection of water quality, and recovery of groundwater levels; and, 2) Provides that the forfeiture period of a water right does not apply to water being beneficially used, or being held in storage, for a later use.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Appropriations*

**AB 1562 (Eduardo Garcia) - Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: Desert Water Agency: Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin.**

This bill, on or before January 1, 2020, would require the Desert Water Agency to determine the feasibility of forming a joint powers agreement with specified entities for the purpose of managing the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin and to report its findings to certain entities. By imposing additional duties on local officials, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Local Government*

**SB 252 (Dodd) - Water wells.**

Establishes conditions on the issuance of water well drilling permits for wells in overdrafted basins prior to January 2020 when groundwater sustainability plans are required to be submitted.

**Status:** *Chapter 538, Statutes of 2017*

**SB 372 (Cannella) - San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors Groundwater Sustainability Agency.**

This bill, an urgency measure, creates the San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA), specifies the board composition of the GSA,

and adds the GSA to the list of agencies identified in statute to manage groundwater that are deemed the exclusive local agencies with powers to comply with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SMGA).

**Status:** Chapter 357, Statutes of 2017

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

### **AB 594 (Irwin) - Water supply planning: California Environmental Quality Act: photovoltaic or wind energy generation facility.**

Removes a sunset date of January 1, 2018, for a specified Water Supply Assessment exemption, and reduces the exemption from 75 acre-feet per year to 50 acre-feet per year. This bill extends indefinitely that a photovoltaic or wind energy plant that uses water below a specific threshold is not subject to the requirement to do a water supply assessment, if it demands no more than 50 acre-feet of water annually.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife

### **AB 718 (Frazier) - Mosquito abatement and vector control districts: fees: exemptions.**

Allows specified private landowners who manage wetlands within the boundaries of a mosquito abatement and vector control district to initiate the opportunity to enter into a memorandum of understanding (MOU). The goal of the MOU will be to establish a process to implement best management practices for the purposes of decreasing mosquito production, providing net cost savings to the landowner, decreasing the application of pesticides, and maintaining or enhancing the waterfowl habitat values on the property.

**Status:** Chapter 446, Statutes of 2017

### **AB 898 (Frazier) - Property taxation: revenue allocations: East Contra Costa Fire Protection District.**

This bill, for the 2018–19 fiscal year and for each fiscal year thereafter, would require the auditor of the County of Contra Costa to allocate those ad valorem property tax revenues that would otherwise be allocated to the county's Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund from the East Bay Regional Park District, if the East Bay Regional Park District was not a multicounty special district, to the East Contra Costa Fire Protection District. The bill would limit the amount allocated to the East Contra Costa Fire Protection District pursuant to these provisions to \$10,500,000 per fiscal year.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Local Government

**AB 1254 (Wood) - Production or cultivation of a controlled substance: civil and criminal penalties.**

Establishes penalties related to the theft of water for marijuana cultivation. Specifically, this bill: 1. Makes each day of trespass violation on public or private land, related to water theft, a separate violation; and, 2. Would make the diversion or use of water for unlicensed marijuana cultivation a misdemeanor subject to penalty.

**Status:** Died - Senate Appropriations

**AB 1630 (Bloom) - California Transportation Plan: wildlife movement and barriers to passage.**

Requires specified actions by the Department of Transportation, Department of Fish and Wildlife, the California State Transportation Agency, and the Department of the California Highway Patrol related to reducing transportation infrastructure impacts on wildlife.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Transportation

**AB 1687 (Bloom) - Pesticides: use of anticoagulants.**

Expands the prohibition on specified anticoagulants from wildlife habitat areas to the entire state with the exception of agricultural activities, as defined.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials

**AB 2339 (Gipson) - Water utility service: sale of water utility property by a city.**

Authorizes the Cities of El Monte, Montebello, and Willows, until January 1, 2022, to sell their water systems for the purpose of consolidating with another public water system without obtaining voter approval.

**Status:** Chapter 866, Statutes of 2018

**AB 2422 (Bloom) - Pesticides: use of anticoagulants.**

Prohibits the use, except as specified, of any pesticide that contains an anticoagulant.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife

**ACR 99 (Bigelow) - Native Sons of the Golden West.**

Honors the Native Sons of the Golden West as integral to the successful preservation of California's history over the past 142 years.

**Status:** Died – Assembly Inactive File

**SB 159 (Allen) - Off-highway vehicles.**

Extends indefinitely the imposition of a specified \$7 "service fee" and \$33 "special fee" on off-highway motor vehicles.

**Status:** Chapter 456, Statutes of 2017

**SB 161 (McGuire) - Fish and Game Commission: tribal committee.**

Would require the California Fish and Game Commission to form a tribal committee from its membership, consistent with the practices used in the formation of marine and wildlife resources committees.

**Status:** Chapter 457, Statutes of 2017

**SB 249 (Allen) - Off-highway motor vehicle recreation.**

Extends, indefinitely, the off-highway vehicle program and makes various other changes to the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Act. There is a sunset and stakeholder process remaining in place for the off-highway vehicle commission.

**Status:** Chapter 459, Statutes of 2017

**SB 386 (Glazer) - State beaches and parks: smoking ban.**

Prohibits smoking on a state coastal beach or in a unit of the state park system, with some exceptions. Smoking is defined as the use of cigarettes, cigars, pipes, any type of lighted or heated tobacco or plant product intended for inhalation, and electronic smoking devices.

**Status:** Vetoed

**Governor's Veto Message:**

I am returning Senate Bill 386 without my signature.

This bill prohibits smoking on state coastal beaches and throughout the State Park System, and requires the Department of Parks and Recreation to post signs to notify the public of the smoking ban.

Last year I vetoed Senate Bill 1333, a similar measure, because I believed that such a far-reaching prohibition in every state park and on every state beach was too broad. In addition, the fine prescribed in this bill for lighting one cigarette is excessive: \$485 dollars, after the mandatory assessments.



If people can't smoke even on a deserted beach, where can they? There must be some limit to the coercive power of government.

**SB 588 (Hertzberg) - Marine resources and preservation.**

Substantially revises the existing state program that allows for partial removal of oil and gas platforms offshore in state or federal waters.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Natural Resources*

**SB 790 (McGuire) - Dreissenid mussel infestation prevention: grants.**

Expands the entities eligible to receive grant funding for a vulnerability assessment and prevention program for quagga and zebra mussel to include those who manage any aspect of water in a reservoir.

**Status:** *Chapter 558, Statutes of 2018*

**SB 881 (Wieckowski) - Flood control: County of Santa Clara: South San Francisco Bay Shoreline Project.**

Authorizes the state to provide flood control subvention funds to the Santa Clara Valley Water District for the South San Francisco Bay Shoreline Project if specified conditions are met. This bill also specifies the state assumes no liability for damages that may result from the project, except as specified.

**Status:** *Chapter 685, Statutes of 2018*

**SB 1073 (Dodd) - Flood control: Napa River.**

Authorizes the state to fund construction of the unconstructed phases of the Napa River Flood Control Project, as defined, through the Flood Control Subventions Program without federal funding elements otherwise required by law.

**Status:** *Chapter 412, Statutes of 2018*

**SB 1263 (Portantino) - Ocean Protection Council: Statewide Microplastics Strategy.**

Requires the Ocean Protection Council (OPC) to adopt and implement a statewide microplastics strategy.

**Status:** *Chapter 609, Statutes of 2018*

**SB 1301 (Beall) - State permitting: environment: processing procedures: dam safety or flood risk reduction project.**

Establishes a supplemental consultation process for dam safety and flood-risk reduction projects to expedite the permitting of projects.

**Status:** *Vetoed*

**Governor's Veto Message:**

I am returning Senate Bill 1301 without my signature.

This bill requires state agencies involved in permitting dam safety and flood mitigation projects to provide project applicants quarterly supplemental consultation to those applicants who agree to pay the costs of the consultation.

Under this measure, state agencies must prioritize their limited resources on projects that have applicants willing to pay a "supplemental consultation" fee. Consequently, these agencies may be required to fast-track work on permits for minor projects at the expense of other projects that directly impact the public's health and safety.

This bill attempts to address a perceived shortfall in funding and staffing at the permitting agencies. The proper balance of state agency resources is deliberated in the annual budget process. I suggest the author propose this issue during next year's budget discussion.

**SB 1365 (Hueso) - Salton Sea: Office of Salton Sea Restoration: design-build contract: reorganization.**

Establishes the Office of Salton Sea Restoration to oversee the implementation of the Salton Sea Management Plan.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife*

**SB 1493 (Committee on Natural Resources and Water) - Public resources.**

Senate Natural Resources Committee Omnibus bill that makes technical, non-controversial changes to the Public Resources Code related to the Department of Conservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Lands Commission, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and revises the Education Code related to the California Cultural and Historical Endowment.

**Status:** *Chapter 742, Statutes of 2018*



## **PARKS AND RECREATION**

### **AB 18 (Eduardo Garcia) - California Clean Water, Climate, and Coastal Protection and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018.**

Enacts the California Parks, Water, Climate, and Coastal Protection and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2016, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize issuance of State General Obligation bonds, in the amount of \$3.105 billion (\$3,105,000,000), to finance parks, water, climate adaptation, coastal protection, and outdoor access programs.

**Status:** *Died - Senate Appropriations*

### **AB 58 (Travis Allen) - State park system: operating agreements.**

Increases a specified exemption for state parks operating agreements. This bill would prohibit an operating lease agreement from being entered into, or amended, if the lease amendment's impact to the park unit exceeds \$2 million, rather than \$1 million.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife*

### **AB 661 (Mayes) - Magnesia Spring Ecological Reserve: Mirage Trail.**

Extends the existing opening and closure dates for the Mirage Trail within the Magnesia Spring Ecological Reserve until January 1, 2028. This bill also requires the Fish and Game Commission to assess compliance with the bill's requirements.

**Status:** *Chapter 315, Statutes of 2017*

### **AB 725 (Levine) - State beaches and parks: smoking ban.**

Prohibits smoking, or disposing of used cigarette waste, on a state beach or in a state park.

**Status:** *Vetoed*

#### **Governor's Veto Message:**

I am returning Assembly Bill 725 without my signature.

This bill prohibits smoking on state coastal beaches and throughout the State Park System, and requires the Department of Parks and Recreation to post signs to notify the public of the smoking ban.

Last year I vetoed Senate Bill 1333, a similar measure, because I believed that such a far-reaching prohibition in every state park and on every state beach was too broad. In addition, the fine prescribed in this bill for lighting one cigarette is

excessive: over \$250 dollars, after the mandatory assessments.

If people can't smoke even on a deserted beach, where can they? There must be some limit to the coercive power of government.

**AB 907 (Eduardo Garcia) - Office of Outdoor Recreation and Public Lands Enhancement.**

Would establish the Office of Outdoor Recreation and Public Lands Enhancement in the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development for specified purposes, including promoting active healthy lifestyles and improving the quality of life for all Californians. The bill would require the Office of Outdoor Recreation and Public Lands Enhancement to create an advisory group to offer advice, expertise, support, and service to it, without compensation.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Appropriations*

**AB 1077 (O'Donnell) - Off-highway vehicles.**

Extends the operation of the Off-Highway Vehicle program indefinitely. Specifically, this bill deletes a sunset date of January 1, 2018, for the operation of the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Act of 2003, which provides for the acquisition, operation, and funding of state off-highway vehicular recreation areas and trails.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Appropriations*

**AB 1083 (Burke) - Transportation electrification: electric vehicle charging infrastructure: state parks and beaches.**

Would authorize an electrical corporation, in consultation with the Department of Parks and Recreation, California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), Energy Commission, and the California Air Resources Board, to file with the CPUC, by July 30, 2018, a pilot program proposal for the installation of electric vehicle charging stations at state parks and beaches within its service territory. The bill would require the CPUC to review, modify if appropriate, and decide whether to approve a pilot program proposal filed by an electrical corporation by December 31, 2018. The bill would require the department to determine which state parks or beaches are suitable for charging stations.

**Status:** *Chapter 638, Statutes of 2017*

**AB 1281 (Limón) - State parks: climate change: study.**

This bill requires the Department of Parks and Recreation to complete a study on the effects of climate change on units of the state park system. The study is required to

include, an evaluation of existing infrastructure and the effects of climate change on that infrastructure, a description of ways to safeguard and improve existing public recreation facilities and access to parks that may be affected by climate change, a description of ways other state agencies and local governments can best address the effects of climate change at state parks, and a summary of planning measures and recommendations to mitigate and address climate change issues at state parks statewide.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Appropriations*

**AB 1355 (Bocanegra) - State parks: fees.**

Would authorize the Department of Parks and Recreation to waive all fees for the use, including camping where permitted, of any unit of the state park system by students of the California Cadet Corps or of a public military academy in exchange for completing a community service project at the unit that has been approved in advance by state park officials and staff of the California Cadet Corps or the academy, as applicable.

**Status:** *Chapter 212, Statutes of 2017*

**AB 1358 (Cooley) - State parks: California Admission Day: free admission.**

Would require the Department of Parks and Recreation to grant 50 percent-discounted admission to the general public to each unit of the state park system on September 9, California Admission Day.

**Status:** *Vetoed*

**Governor's Veto Message:**

I am returning Assembly Bill 1358 without my signature.

This bill would require the California Department of Parks and Recreation to discount by fifty percent admission to a state park on September 9th of each year.

While this bill is well-intentioned, the department already has the authority to offer discounted or free park admissions to the public. Furthermore, for the past few years the department has worked closely with the Parks Forward Commission to develop initiatives to expand visitations, increase access, and ensure the system's long-term sustainability. The public and our state parks are better served by allowing the department the flexibility to manage its operations without mandates that may harm its fiscal stability.

**AB 1483 (Daly) - Housing-Related Parks Program.**

Appropriates \$50 million from the General Fund to the Urban-Suburban-and-Rural Parks Account within the Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2006, in the 2017-2018 fiscal year, and makes these funds available to the Department of Housing and Community Development for grants for housing related parks in urban, suburban, and rural areas.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Appropriations*

**AB 1504 (Cooley) - State parks: concessions: contracts.**

Specifies that drought, restricted access, and fires can qualify as conditions where a state park concession has been severely and adversely impacted by unanticipated calamity, through no fault of the concessionaire. In addition, this bill changes the time window, from two years to three years, for pilot program concessions, which are authorized by the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

**Status:** *Chapter 230, Statutes of 2017*

**AB 1558 (Cristina Garcia) - Los Angeles River: river ranger program.**

Would require the state conservancies along the Los Angeles River to collaborate with the Department of Parks and Recreation, the California Conservation Corps, and the State Lands Commission to develop a river ranger program to provide a network of river rangers who assist the public at sites along the Los Angeles River and its tributaries, as prescribed.

**Status:** *Chapter 452, Statutes of 2017*

**AB 1762 (Steinorth) - State parks: visitors: animals: dogs.**

Requires the Department of Parks and Recreation to establish and maintain on its Internet Web site a comprehensive, up-to-date list of each state park unit with information on whether the unit or a portion of the unit allows dogs.

**Status:** *Chapter 908, Statutes of 2018*

**AJR-15 (Aguiar-Curry) - Federal public lands.**

Expresses the support of the California State Assembly and Senate for the protection of federal public lands and their status as legally protected public lands; for the enactment and use of the Antiquities Act of 1906; and, for the designation of all national monuments in California.

**Status:** *Chapter 85, Statutes of 2017*

**AJR-23 (Bigelow) - National Park System.**

Would strongly encourage the Congress of the United States to support the National Park Service Legacy Act of 2017 (S. 751 and H.R. 2584) to create a reliable, predictable stream of resources to address deferred maintenance needs in America's National Park System.

**Status:** Chapter 210, Statutes of 2017

**SB 5 (De León) - California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018.**

Would place the Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018, on the June 2018 ballot. This bill proposes the issuance of \$3.5 billion in general obligation bonds to implement its provisions.

**Status:** Chapter 852, Statutes of 2017 - Approved by the voters in 2018 as Proposition 68

**SB 159 (Allen) - Off-highway vehicles.**

Extends, indefinitely, the imposition of a specified \$7 "service fee" and \$33 "special fee" on off-highway motor vehicles.

**Status:** Chapter 456, Statutes of 2017

**SB 249 (Allen) - Off-highway motor vehicle recreation.**

Extends, indefinitely, the off-highway vehicle program and makes various other changes to the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Act. There is a sunset and stakeholder process remaining in place for the off-highway vehicle commission.

**Status:** Chapter 459, Statutes of 2017

**SB 386 (Glazer) - State beaches and parks: smoking ban.**

Prohibits smoking on a state coastal beach or in a unit of the state park system, with some exceptions. Smoking is defined as the use of cigarettes, cigars, pipes, any type of lighted or heated tobacco or plant product intended for inhalation, and electronic smoking devices.

**Status:** Vetoed

**Governor's Veto Message:**

I am returning Senate Bill 386 without my signature.

This bill prohibits smoking on state coastal beaches and throughout the State

Park System, and requires the Department of Parks and Recreation to post signs to notify the public of the smoking ban.

Last year I vetoed Senate Bill 1333, a similar measure, because I believed that such a far-reaching prohibition in every state park and on every state beach was too broad. In addition, the fine prescribed in this bill for lighting one cigarette is excessive: \$485 dollars, after the mandatory assessments.

If people can't smoke even on a deserted beach, where can they? There must be some limit to the coercive power of government.

**SB 704 (Galgiani) - Division of Boating and Waterways: invasive aquatic plants control programs.**

Requires the Division of Boating and Waterways to collaborate with the California Conservation Corps, to the extent feasible, to use its corps members in implementing invasive aquatic plants control programs in the Delta, its tributaries, and the marsh.

**Status:** Chapter 247, Statutes of 2017

**SB 809 (Committee on Natural Resources and Water) - Natural resources.**

This omnibus committee bill makes various changes to the Fish and Game Code and the Public Resources Code relating to the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the State Lands Commission, the California Department of Parks and Recreation, and the Department of Conservation.

**Status:** Chapter 521, Statutes of 2017

**SB 835 (Glazer) - Parks: smoking ban.**

Prohibits smoking, or disposing of used cigarette waste at a state park, excluding coastal state beaches.

**Status:** Vetoed

**Governor's Veto Message:**

I am returning the following bills without my signature:

Assembly Bill 1097

Senate Bill 835

Senate Bill 836

These bills prohibit smoking in state parks, on state beaches, and at any picnic



area on a state beach and require the Department of Parks and Recreation to post signs to notify the public of the smoking ban.

I have vetoed similar measures in each of the last two years. Third time is not always a charm. My opinion on the matter has not changed. We have many rules telling us what we can't do and these are wide open spaces.

**SB 836 (Glazer) - State beaches: smoking ban.**

Prohibits smoking, or disposing of used cigarette waste at a beach that is part of the state park system.

**Status:** *Vetoed*

**Governor's Veto Message:**

I am returning the following bills without my signature:

Assembly Bill 1097

Senate Bill 835

Senate Bill 836

These bills prohibit smoking in state parks, on state beaches, and at any picnic area on a state beach and require the Department of Parks and Recreation to post signs to notify the public of the smoking ban.

I have vetoed similar measures in each of the last two years. Third time is not always a charm. My opinion on the matter has not changed. We have many rules telling us what we can't do and these are wide open spaces.

**SB 1126 (Portantino) - Upper Los Angeles River and Tributaries Working Group: river ranger program.**

Adds the Arroyo Seco waterway to the list of waterways included in the Upper Los Angeles River revitalization plan.

**Status:** *Chapter 895, Statutes of 2018*

**SB 1316 (Glazer) - Off-highway vehicular recreation: Carnegie State Vehicular Recreation Area: Alameda-Tesla Expansion Area.**

Permits the Department of Parks and Recreation to dispose of a portion of the Carnegie State Vehicular Recreation Area known as the Alameda-Tesla Expansion Area, if specified conditions are met.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Appropriations

**SJR-8 (Allen) - California Nonmotorized Trails Master Plan.**

Requests the Governor to designate specified departments to accelerate the planning, creation, and completion timelines for a California Non-motorized Trails Master Plan for urban and rural regions to expand specified opportunities for Californians, and requests the Governor to request the President, Members of Congress, and the Federal Highway Administration to dedicate increased funding to California to accelerate and support the planning and development of the plan and to accelerate the completion of existing non-motorized recreational trails.

**Status:** Chapter 146, Statutes of 2017

## **WATER**

**AB 18 (Eduardo Garcia) - California Clean Water, Climate, and Coastal Protection and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018.**

Enacts the California Parks, Water, Climate, and Coastal Protection and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2016, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize issuance of State General Obligation bonds, in the amount of \$3.105 billion (\$3,105,000,000), to finance parks, water, climate adaptation, coastal protection, and outdoor access programs.

**Status:** Died - Senate Appropriations

**AB 176 (Salas) - Water project: Friant-Kern Canal.**

Appropriates \$7 million General Fund dollars to the Department of Water Resources, to fund the Reverse Flow Pump-Back Facilities on the Friant-Kern Canal Restoration Project, as defined in existing law.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Appropriations

**AB 196 (Bigelow) - Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: water supply and wastewater systems.**

This bill provides clarity for specified water supply and wastewater systems from greenhouse gas reduction funds. Specifically, this bill authorizes the use of Greenhouse Gas Reduction Funds for water and wastewater systems if the investment furthers the regulatory purposes of the act and is consistent with law. With this bill, water supply investments, including repairs, pump and motor efficiency improvements,



drinking water transmission and distribution system water loss, and wastewater systems, would be specifically eligible for funding.

**Status:** *Died - Senate Appropriations*

**AB 200 (Eggman) - Reclamation District No. 1614: Pump Station No. 7.**

This bill would appropriate \$1.175 million (\$1,175,000) from the General Fund to the Department of Water Resources for the purpose of constructing a new pump station to replace Pump Station No. 7 of Reclamation District 1614 (RD 1614)—Smith Tract. The bill would require the department to grant the \$1.175 million appropriated to construct the new pump station.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Appropriations*

**AB 272 (Gipson) - Water utility service: sale of water utility property by a city.**

Allows the State Water Resources Control Board to condition the awardance of financial assistance to an urban water supplier in southeast Los Angeles County that does not have adequate technical, managerial, and financial capacity for a water infrastructure project on the participation of a public water agency that has sufficient technical, managerial, and financial capacity to complete and operate the project. Additionally, allows an urban water supplier in southeast Los Angeles County to consult with the State Water Resources Control Board to determine whether consolidation with a receiving water system is appropriate.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Appropriations*

**AB 277 (Mathis) - Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant Program.**

Authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board, to the extent funds are available, to implement low-interest loan and grant programs for counties and qualified nonprofit organizations, as defined, to fund water and wastewater facilities and improvements for households and small water systems.

**Status:** *Chapter 438, Statutes of 2017*

**AB 313 (Gray) - Water.**

This bill would create a new Water Rights Division within the Office of Administrative Hearings (Department of General Services) and assign to it the task of recommending a decision to the State Water Resources Control Board whenever the alleged violator challenges a State Water Board charge that a water use violation has been committed.

**Status:** *Vetoed*

**Governor's Veto Message:**

I am returning Assembly Bill 313 without my signature.

This bill would transfer the responsibility for conducting adjudicative hearings of certain water rights enforcement actions from the State Water Resources Control Board to a new Water Rights Division in the Office of Administrative Hearings.

While I acknowledge the author's intent to increase fairness and transparency in enforcement actions taken by the Board, the bill would not work as intended. It would be difficult to recruit and retain qualified water lawyers to meet the rigid requirements of the bill. The bill creates a new division that would only conduct limited types of water right hearings, which may further complicate the process. The costs would be borne only by some water right holders but not others, regardless of who benefits.

I recognize, however, that administrative law judges can be effective in complex adjudicative matters, as evidenced in other state agencies. Therefore, I am directing the Secretary of the Environmental Protection Agency to evaluate the potential role for administrative law judges and provide a recommendation on improvements to the Board's hearing process by January 1, 2018.

**AB 321 (Mathis) - Groundwater sustainability plans.**

Clarifies that agricultural groundwater users that hold overlying groundwater rights include farmers, ranchers, and dairy professionals.

**Status:** Chapter 67, Statutes of 2017

**AB 366 (Obernolte) - Water supply: new residential development: building permits.**

As introduced and heard in the Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee, permits a city, including a charter city or a county, to issue a building permit, as specified, for the construction of one detached single-family new residential unit on parcels that existed before January 1, 2017, if the water provided to those parcels will be obtained from a legal source and delivered by a licensed water hauler. As amended in the Senate, the subject matter now relates to civil actions: fee recovery, and is out of the committee's jurisdiction.

**Status:** As amended, no longer within the jurisdiction of the committee.

**AB 367 (Obernolte) - Water supply: building permits.**

Adds fire to the specified conditions under which a residence reliant on bottled water, a retail water facility, a water-vending machine, or a water hauler can be rebuilt and provides that this is declaratory of existing law.

**Status:** Chapter 612, Statutes of 2017

**AB 436 (Mark Stone) - San Lorenzo River.**

Authorizes state funding, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be used for the final phase of the San Lorenzo River Flood Control Project in Santa Cruz.

**Status:** Chapter 166, Statutes of 2017

**AB 457 (Cunningham) - Saline water conversion: Diablo Canyon Nuclear Plant.**

This bill would require the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), as part of its regulatory actions related to the proposed decommissioning of the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant, to require a study to be conducted on the feasibility of repurposing the water desalination plant at Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant. The report is required to address desalinating water for local use. The bill allows the CPUC to contract with an independent third party to carry out the study on its behalf. Funding for the study is required to be derived from the Public Utilities Commission Utilities Reimbursement Account.

**Status:** Died – Senate Rules

**AB 466 (Bocanegra) - Los Angeles River Tributaries and Watershed Working Group.**

Establishes the Upper Los Angeles River and Tributaries Working Group within the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy to develop a revitalization plan for the Upper Los Angeles River and certain of its tributaries, as prescribed.

**Status:** Chapter 341, Statutes of 2017

**AB 472 (Frazier) - Water transfers: idled agricultural land: wildlife, waterfowl, and bird nesting habitat.**

As originally introduced and heard by the Assembly Water Parks and Wildlife Committee, required the Department of Water Resources to allow non-irrigated vegetation to remain on land that has been idled for a water transfer, unless it determines an injury to another legal user of water would result from allowing the vegetation to remain. Additionally, required the Wildlife Conservation Board to establish

an incentive program for landowners to cultivate or retain non-irrigated vegetation for wildlife habitat. Amendments taken in the Senate changed the bill to relate to employer liability: small business and microbusiness, which places the bill out of the jurisdiction of the committee.

**Status:** *As amended, no longer within the jurisdiction of the committee*

**AB 554 (Cunningham) - Desalination: statewide goal.**

Establishes a statewide goal to desalinate 300,000 acre-feet of water annually by 2025 and 500,000 acre-feet annually by 2030.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Appropriations*

**AB 574 (Quirk) - Potable reuse.**

Requires the State Water Resources Control Board to, on or before December 31, 2021, adopt uniform water recycling criteria for direct potable reuse through raw water augmentation. Creates a new definition within the definition of direct potable reuse for raw water augmentation. Changes the definition of surface water augmentation to reservoir water augmentation.

**Status:** *Chapter 528, Statutes of 2017*

**AB 589 (Bigelow) - Water diversion: monitoring and reporting: University of California Cooperative Extension.**

This bill, until January 1, 2023, would require any water diverter, as defined, who has completed an instructional course regarding the devices or measurement method administered by the University of California Cooperative Extension, including passing a proficiency test before the completion of the course, to be considered a qualified individual when installing and maintaining devices or implementing methods of measurement that were taught in the course for the diverter's diversion. The bill would require the University of California Cooperative Extension and the State Water Resources Control Board to develop the curriculum of the course and the proficiency test.

**Status:** *Chapter 471, Statutes of 2017*

**AB 594 (Irwin) - Water supply planning: California Environmental Quality Act: photovoltaic or wind energy generation facility.**

Removes a sunset date of January 1, 2018, for a specified Water Supply Assessment exemption, and reduces the exemption from 75 acre-feet per year to 50 acre-feet per year. This bill extends indefinitely that a photovoltaic or wind energy plant that uses

water below a specific threshold is not subject to the requirement to do a water supply assessment, if it demands no more than 50 acre-feet of water annually.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife

**AB 732 (Frazier) - Delta levee maintenance.**

Makes permanent the current 75 percent reimbursement rate for Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta (Delta) levee maintenance costs in excess of \$1,000 per mile.

Specifically, this bill: 1) Eliminates the July 1, 2018, sunset on the current authorization of a 75 percent state cost-share in the Delta levee maintenance or improvement program; 2) Eliminates the effective date for returning to a 50 percent state cost-share; and, 3) Eliminates the July 1, 2018, sunset on advance reimbursement.

**Status:** Died - Senate Appropriations

**AB 791 (Frazier) - Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: State Water Project and federal Central Valley Project: new conveyance facility.**

This bill requires the providing of financial information on the Delta conveyance facility. Specifically, this bill requires the lead agency to provide the following information on the proposed Delta water conveyance project prior to water contractors entering into specified agreements: 1) The breakdown of costs for each water contractor (federal and state), entering into the contracts; and, 2) The benefits each contractor will receive based on the proportion they have financed of the proposed conveyance project.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Appropriations

**AB 792 (Frazier) - Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Delta Stewardship Council.**

Prohibits the Delta Stewardship Council from granting a certification of consistency with the Delta Plan until the State Water Resources Control Board completes its Bay Delta Water Quality Control Plan.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife

**AB 793 (Frazier) - Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: financing.**

This bill would declare it state policy that the existing state of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is recognized and defined as an integral component of California's water infrastructure. The bill would state that the maintenance and repair of the Delta are eligible for the same forms of financing as other water collection and treatment infrastructure, and would specify the maintenance and repair activities that are eligible

are limited to certain cleanup and abatement-related restoration and conservation activities.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife*

**AB 798 (Eduardo Garcia) - Salton Sea restoration.**

As introduced and heard in the Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee, required the California Natural Resources Agency, on or before June 30, 2018, to establish a timeline for the completion of 25,000 acres of projects to avoid and minimize human health and ecosystem impacts at the Salton Sea. As amended and passed in the Senate, the subject of the bill dealt with converting Imperial County's public administrator's office from an elected position to an appointed position and consolidating the offices of public administrator and public guardian.

**Status:** *As amended, no longer within the jurisdiction of the committee*

**AB 869 (Rubio) - Sustainable water use and demand reduction: recycled water.**

Excludes recycled water from the calculation of any water use or water use efficiency target established after 2020.

**Status:** *Died - Senate Natural Resources and Water*

**AB 884 (Levine) - Dams and reservoirs: inspections.**

This bill requires the Department of Water Resources, Division of Dam Safety, to make annual physical inspection of dams and reservoirs, at state expense, for the purpose of determining their safety.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Appropriations*

**AB 968 (Rubio) - Urban water use: water efficiency.**

Establishes a new 2025 water use efficiency requirement for urban retail water suppliers. This bill defines "water efficiency target" as a target developed by an urban retail water supplier for 2025 water efficiency in its 2020 urban water management plan.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Appropriations*

**AB 1000 (Friedman) - Water conservation: certification.**

As introduced and heard in the Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee, required the California Energy Commission to certify innovative water conservation and water loss detection and control technologies, and required technologies to both increase energy efficiency and be cost effective.



Amendments in the Senate gutted and amended this bill to: Notwithstanding existing law, a transferor of water shall not use a water conveyance facility that has unused capacity to transfer water from a groundwater basin underlying desert lands, as specified, unless the State Lands Commission in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife finds that the transfer of the water will have an adverse effect, as specified.

**Status:** *Died - Senate Appropriations*

**AB 1041 (Levine) - Transportation funding: transportation improvement fee.**

As referred to the committee, required six progressive stages of action that a water supplier will take for each 10 percent reduction in supply up to a 50 percent reduction including a stage for a greater than 50 percent reduction in supply. The author amended the bill to deal with transportation funding which is out of the jurisdiction of this committee. The bill was subsequently withdrawn from this committee and re-referred to the Transportation Committee.

**Status:** *As amended, no longer within the jurisdiction of the committee*

**AB 1075 (Reyes) - Water rights: temporary permits: expiration.**

Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board administers a water rights program pursuant to which the board grants permits and licenses to appropriate water. Existing law allows a person to apply for, and the board to issue, a temporary permit for diversion and use of water, subject to certain restrictions.

Existing law allows a permittee or licensee who has an urgent need to change a point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use to petition for, and the board to issue, a temporary permit, subject to certain restrictions. Existing law provides that the authorization for a temporary permit automatically expires 180 days after the authorization takes effect, unless an earlier date is specified or the temporary permit is revoked.

This bill would extend the time period for the automatic expiration of a temporary permit to 240 days.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife*

**AB 1270 (Gallagher) - Dams and reservoirs: inspections and reporting.**

This bill provides for the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to inspect dams, reservoirs, and appurtenant structures annually, with certain exemptions, and requires reporting and updates to dam safety regulations.

This bill: (1) repeals provisions related to dam safety and inspection, and instead would require the DWR to inspect dams, reservoirs, and appurtenant structures within its jurisdiction every fiscal year if the facility is classified as significant, high, or extremely high hazard, and every two fiscal years if the facility is classified as low hazard. Inspections must include visual inspection as well as review of geologic data, evaluation of seepage, among others; (2) requires annual operation of critical outlet and spillway control features, and demonstration of the operability of these features in the presence of the DWR every three years or as directed by the DWR; (3) provides that the dam inspection reports are public records subject to the California Public Records Act, and would authorize the department to withhold from public release certain sensitive data related to certain security threats; and, (4) requires the DWR, in consultation with independent, national dam safety and dam safety risk management organizations to, on or before January 1, 2019, and every ten years thereafter, propose amendments to its existing dam safety protocols to incorporate updated best practices, including risk management, to ensure public safety.

This information would be required to be placed on the DWR Internet Web site, and requires the DWR to report to the Governor and the Legislature on amendments developed pursuant to these provisions.

**Status:** Chapter 3, Statutes of 2018

### **AB 1271 (Gallagher) - Dams and reservoirs.**

Whenever the Department of Water Resources deems that a condition endangers a dam or reservoir, the department is required to order the owner to take action as the department determines to be necessary to remove the resultant danger to life and property. This bill would require the department, as soon as possible, to order the owner to take action.

Existing law establishes the Dam Safety Fund and requires all fees, penalties, interest, fines, or charges collected by the department under provisions relating to the supervision of dam safety to be deposited into the fund. Existing law provides that the moneys in the fund are available to the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the administration of the dam safety program. This bill would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund to the department for that purpose.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife



**AB 1323 (Weber) - Sustainable water use and demand reduction: stakeholder workgroup.**

Requires the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to convene a stakeholder workgroup no later than February 1, 2019, to recommend new water use targets for urban water suppliers. Does not require the DWR to convene a stakeholder workgroup if a statute establishing water conservation targets and long-term drought contingency planning for urban water suppliers is chaptered in the 2017-2018 Regular Session.

**Status:** Died - Senate Appropriations

**AB 1369 (Gray) - Water quality and storage.**

Establishes specified increased water storage capacity statewide and, separately, requires consideration of groundwater basins for a specific water quality plan. Specifically, this bill: Focuses on two separate issues in the development of a statewide water storage goal, and requirements for formulation of water quality control plans, as outlined: 1) Water Storage--requires the state to increase statewide water storage capacity by 25 percent by January 1, 2025, and 50 percent by January 1, 2050, and to prepare certain reports relevant to that goal; and, 2) Water Quality--requires the State Water Resources Control Board, in forming state policy for water quality control, and adopting or approving a water quality control plan for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, to take into consideration groundwater sustainability plans, and other specific elements of groundwater use and its impacts on the beneficial uses of surface waters.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife

**AB 1420 (Aguiar-Curry) - Water rights: small irrigation use: lake or streambed alteration agreements.**

This bill requires the State Water Resources Control Board, on or before June 30, 2021, to give priority to adopting general conditions that permit a registrant to store water for small irrigation use during times of high streamflow in exchange for the registrant reducing diversions during periods of low streamflow.

**Status:** Died - Senate Appropriations

**AB 1427 (Eggman) - Water: underground storage.**

Allows stored groundwater to be declared a beneficial use for purposes of water rights. Specifically, this bill: 1) Revises the beneficial use doctrine for water rights to additionally provide that certain uses of groundwater storage constitute beneficial use. These include protection of water quality, and recovery of groundwater levels; and, 2) Provides that the forfeiture period of a water right does not apply to water being beneficially used, or being held in storage, for a later use.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Appropriations

**AB 1519 (Cervantes) - Adopt-A-Riverway Program.**

Existing law authorizes the Department of Food and Agriculture to accept funds or services from any person for maintenance or enhancement of a section of a state riverway, as defined, for purposes of operating the government-volunteer partnership Adopt-A-Riverway Program. Existing law authorizes local authorities to place and maintain highway signs recognizing sponsors of that program that donate a minimum of \$5,000 annually to the Adopt-A-Riverway Fund. This bill would change the minimum annual donation amount to \$4,000.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife

**AB 1562 (Eduardo Garcia) - Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: Desert Water Agency: Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin.**

This bill, on or before January 1, 2020, would require the Desert Water Agency to determine the feasibility of forming a joint powers agreement with specified entities for the purpose of managing the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin and to report its findings to certain entities. By imposing additional duties on local officials, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Local Government

**AB 1654 (Rubio) - Water shortage: urban water management planning.**

Creates a new drought response plan by recasting the requirements of a water shortage contingency analysis, and creates a new annual water supply reporting requirement for urban water suppliers.

**Status:** Chapter 529, Statutes of 2018

**AB 1667 (Friedman) - Agricultural water management planning.**

Requires several changes to agricultural water management plans (AWMP) to include an annual water budget, identify water management objectives that improve water system efficiency, and quantify the efficiency of agricultural water use. Also requires AWMPs to have a drought plan.

**Status:** Died - Senate Natural Resources and Water

**AB 1668 (Friedman) - Water management planning.**

This bill only becomes operative if both it and SB 606 are enacted. If both bills are enacted they would jointly create new long-term urban water use standards, as

specified. While both this bill and SB 606 must be enacted for either to take effect, this bill contains distinct provisions on agricultural water management planning and drought planning for small water suppliers and rural communities.

**Status:** Chapter 15, Statutes of 2018

**AB 1669 (Friedman) - Urban water conservation standards and use reporting.**

Requires the State Water Resources Control Board in consultation with the Department of Water Resources to adopt long-term standards for urban water conservation and water use by May 20, 2021.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Appropriations

**AB 1989 (Mathis) - Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant Program.**

Appropriates \$50 million from the General Fund to the State Water Resources Control Board for the Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant Program.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Appropriations

**AB 2038 (Gallagher) - Countywide drought and water shortage contingency plans.**

Requires the Department of Water Resources, no later than January 1, 2020, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board, to use available data to identify small water suppliers and rural communities that may be at risk of drought and water shortage vulnerability.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife

**AB 2053 (Quirk) - Freshwater and Estuarine Harmful Algal Bloom Program.**

Requires the State Water Resources Control Board to establish a Freshwater and Estuarine Harmful Algal Bloom Program to protect water quality and public health from harmful algal blooms.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Appropriations

**AB 2060 (Eduardo Garcia) - Water: grants: advanced payments.**

Creates an advanced payment mechanism for the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Small Community Grant and specified drinking water grant programs funded by Proposition 1, administered by the State Water Resources Control Board.

**Status:** Vetoed

**Governor's Veto Message:**

I am returning Assembly Bill 2060 without my signature.

This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board to provide advance payment of grant awards to a nonprofit organization or disadvantaged community grantee, upon request, if the grantee demonstrates a need and if other specified criteria are met. These provisions would apply to wastewater and drinking water projects.

I appreciate the author's intent to help nonprofit organizations and disadvantaged communities meet cash-flow needs when managing projects. In recent years, however, the State Water Board has established other means for grantees or address cash-flow problems. For example, the State Water Board facilitates payment of invoices, including paying additional fees to the State Controller for expedited processing. Additionally, when a grantee obtains a bridge loan to access funds before completion of a project, the State Water Board will reimburse the grantee for interest costs.

As such, the additional financial risks and administrative costs associated with advanced payments, as proposed in AB 2060, are unwarranted.

**AB 2064 (Gloria) - Integrated regional water management plans: grants: advanced payment.**

Requires the Department of Water Resources to provide advanced funding of Integrated Regional Water Management Plan grants, under specified conditions.

**Status:** *Vetoed*

**Governor's Veto Message:**

I am returning Assembly Bill 2064 without my signature.

This bill would expand the existing advanced payment provisions for grants awarded through the Integrated Regional Water Management Act.

To date, the Department of Water Resources has advanced approximately \$8.7 million for seven grants from Proposition 84 funds and five grants from Proposition 1 funds.

Notwithstanding the merits of this bill, the additional financial risk and administrative costs associated with the advanced payment process, as

proposed in this bill, are unwarranted.

**AB 2241 (Rubio) - The Open and Transparent Water Data Act.**

Requires the Department of Water Resources, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to reduce duplicative reporting through a water data platform.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Appropriations*

**AB 2242 (Rubio) - Urban water management planning.**

Revises the required water supply reliability assessment that is part of urban water suppliers' urban water management plan.

**Status:** *Died – Assembly Inactive File*

**AB 2266 (Bigelow) - Urban water management plans: adoption.**

Requires urban water suppliers to prepare and adopt urban water management plans within 2 years after becoming urban water suppliers.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife*

**AB 2339 (Gipson) - Water utility service: sale of water utility property by a city.**

Authorizes the Cities of El Monte, Montebello, and Willows, until January 1, 2022, to sell their water systems for the purpose of consolidating with another public water system without obtaining voter approval.

**Status:** *Chapter 866, Statutes of 2018*

**AB 2371 (Carrillo) - Water use efficiency.**

Requires the implementation of policies that affect outdoor landscape water use efficiency.

**Status:** *Chapter 867, Statutes of 2018*

**AB 2470 (Grayson) - Invasive species.**

Codifies in state law the Invasive Species Council of California (ISCC) to assist in a comprehensive effort to suppress and eradicate invasive species in California.

Establishes the membership of the ISCC and specifies funding sources.

**Status:** *Chapter 870, Statutes of 2018*

**AB 3206 (Friedman) - Water conservation: water meters: accuracy and performance standards.**

Requires accuracy standards and testing for public water utility water meters.

**Status:** *Died - Senate Appropriations*

**SB 5 (De León) - California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018.**

Would place the Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018, on the June 2018 ballot. This bill proposes the issuance of \$3.5 billion in general obligation bonds to implement its provisions.

**Status:** *Chapter 852, Statutes of 2017 – Approved by the voters in 2018 as Proposition 68*

**SB 252 (Dodd) - Water wells.**

Establishes conditions on the issuance of water well drilling permits for wells in overdrafted basins prior to January 2020 when groundwater sustainability plans are required to be submitted.

**Status:** *Chapter 538, Statutes of 2017*

**SB 372 (Cannella) - San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors Groundwater Sustainability Agency.**

This bill, an urgency measure, creates the San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA), specifies the board composition of the GSA, and adds the GSA to the list of agencies identified in statute to manage groundwater that are deemed the exclusive local agencies with powers to comply with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SMGA).

**Status:** *Chapter 357, Statutes of 2017*

**SB 492 (Beall) - Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District: purchase of property: San Jose Water Company.**

Authorizes the San Jose Water Company to sell lands in the Upper Guadalupe watershed to the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, until January 1, 2023, without California Public Utilities Commission review and approval of the sale.

**Status:** *Chapter 359, Statutes of 2017*



**SB 507 (Hueso) - Tijuana River Valley.**

Authorizes funds originally granted to the County of San Diego in the 2014 Budget Act, and re-appropriated in the 2017 Budget Act, to be used for the improvement of the Tijuana River Valley and for the development of a planned campground.

**Status:** Chapter 542, Statutes of 2017

**SB 580 (Pan) - Water development projects: Sacramento-San Joaquin watersheds.**

Would revise the authorization for the project for flood control along the American and Sacramento Rivers, and the Natomas Basin, as further modified by a specified report adapted by Congress.

**Status:** Chapter 309, Statutes of 2017

**SB 606 (Skinner) - Water conservation.**

This bill only becomes operative if both it and AB 1668 are enacted. If both bills are enacted they would jointly create new long-term urban water use standards, as specified. While both this bill and AB 1668 must be enacted for either to take effect, this bill contains distinct provisions on water shortage planning and water loss reporting for urban wholesale water suppliers. Additionally, this bill contains several other provisions.

**Status:** Chapter 14, Statutes of 2018

**SB 615 (Hueso) - Salton Sea restoration.**

Renames the Salton Sea Restoration Plan in honor of John J. Benoit, exempts certain structures to separate fresh from saline water from being considered dams, and expresses the continuing jurisdiction of the State Water Resources Control Board in Salton Sea restoration.

**Status:** Chapter 859, Statutes of 2017

**SB 634 (Wilk) - Santa Clarita Valley Water District.**

Reorganizes the Castaic Lake Water Agency and the Newhall County Water District into the Santa Clarita Valley Water District.

**Status:** Chapter 833, Statutes of 2017

**SB 667 (Atkins) - Department of Water Resources: riverine and riparian stewardship improvements.**

Codifies the Riverine and Riparian Stewardship Program in the Department of Water Resources, subject to an appropriation of funds by the Legislature.

**Status:** Chapter 543, Statutes of 2017

**SB 693 (Mendoza) - Lower San Gabriel River Recreation and Park District.**

Authorizes the formation of the Lower San Gabriel River Recreation and Park District.

**Status:** Chapter 466, Statutes of 2017

**SB 919 (Dodd) - Water resources: stream gages.**

Requires the Department of Water Resources and the State Water Resources Control Board to develop a plan to deploy a network of stream gages.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Appropriations

**SB 955 (Nielsen) - Oroville Dam: Citizens Advisory Commission.**

Creates the Citizens Advisory Commission for Oroville Dam within the California Natural Resources Agency, to meet as necessary to carry out the purposes and duties of the commission. Requires the commission to publish a report that provides information related to ongoing maintenance and improvements to the dam, communications related to the commission, upcoming plans for the dam and its site, and updates related to the Feather River levees and flood risk, among others. Additionally, requires the Department of Water Resources to provide onsite tours of the dam and its grounds, specified information related to the reconstruction of the dam and spillway, and through the Division of Flood Management, information related to Feather River levees and levee-related flood risk.

**Status:** Chapter 509, Statutes of 2018

**SB 1263 (Portantino) - Ocean Protection Council: Statewide Microplastics Strategy.**

Requires the Ocean Protection Council (OPC) to adopt and implement a statewide microplastics strategy.

**Status:** Chapter 609, Statutes of 2018

## **WATER EFFICIENCY**

**AB 574 (Quirk) - Potable reuse.**

Requires the State Water Resources Control Board to, on or before December 31, 2021, adopt uniform water recycling criteria for direct potable reuse through raw water augmentation. Creates a new definition within the definition of direct potable reuse for raw water augmentation. Changes the definition of surface water augmentation to reservoir water augmentation.



**Status:** Chapter 528, Statutes of 2017

**AB 869 (Rubio) - Sustainable water use and demand reduction: recycled water.**

Excludes recycled water from the calculation of any water use or water use efficiency target established after 2020.

**Status:** Died - Senate Natural Resources and Water

**AB 968 (Rubio) - Urban water use: water efficiency.**

Establishes a new 2025 water use efficiency requirement for urban retail water suppliers. This bill defines "water efficiency target" as a target developed by an urban retail water supplier for 2025 water efficiency in its 2020 urban water management plan.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Appropriations

**AB 1000 (Friedman) - Water conservation: certification.**

As introduced and heard in the Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee, required the California Energy Commission to certify innovative water conservation and water loss detection and control technologies, and required technologies to both increase energy efficiency and be cost effective.

Amendments in the Senate gutted and amended this bill to: Notwithstanding existing law, a transferor of water shall not use a water conveyance facility that has unused capacity to transfer water from a groundwater basin underlying desert lands, as specified, unless the State Lands Commission in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife finds that the transfer of the water will have an adverse effect, as specified.

**Status:** Died - Senate Appropriations

**AB 1323 (Weber) - Sustainable water use and demand reduction: stakeholder workgroup.**

Requires the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to convene a stakeholder workgroup no later than February 1, 2019, to recommend new water use targets for urban water suppliers. Does not require the DWR to convene a stakeholder workgroup if a statute establishing water conservation targets and long-term drought contingency planning for urban water suppliers is chaptered in the 2017-2018 Regular Session.

**Status:** Died - Senate Appropriations

**AB 1654 (Rubio) - Water shortage: urban water management planning.**

Creates a new drought response plan by recasting the requirements of a water shortage contingency analysis, and creates a new annual water supply reporting requirement for urban water suppliers.

**Status:** Chapter 529, Statutes of 2018

**AB 1667 (Friedman) - Agricultural water management planning.**

Requires several changes to agricultural water management plans (AWMP) to include an annual water budget, identify water management objectives that improve water system efficiency, and quantify the efficiency of agricultural water use. Also requires AWMPs to have a drought plan.

**Status:** Died - Senate Natural Resources and Water

**AB 1668 (Friedman) - Water management planning.**

This bill only becomes operative if both it and SB 606 are enacted. If both bills are enacted they would jointly create new long-term urban water use standards, as specified. While both this bill and SB 606 must be enacted for either to take effect, this bill contains distinct provisions on agricultural water management planning and drought planning for small water suppliers and rural communities.

**Status:** Chapter 15, Statutes of 2018

**AB 1669 (Friedman) - Urban water conservation standards and use reporting.**

Requires the State Water Resources Control Board in consultation with the Department of Water Resources to adopt long-term standards for urban water conservation and water use by May 20, 2021.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Appropriations

**AB 2038 (Gallagher) - Countywide drought and water shortage contingency plans.**

Requires the Department of Water Resources, no later than January 1, 2020, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board, to use available data to identify small water suppliers and rural communities that may be at risk of drought and water shortage vulnerability.

**Status:** Died - Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife

**AB 2241 (Rubio) - The Open and Transparent Water Data Act.**

Requires the Department of Water Resources, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to reduce duplicative reporting through a water data platform.

**Status:** *Died - Assembly Appropriations*

**AB 2242 (Rubio) - Urban water management planning.**

Revises the required water supply reliability assessment that is part of urban water suppliers' urban water management plan.

**Status:** *Died – Assembly Inactive File*

**AB 2371 (Carrillo) - Water use efficiency.**

Requires the implementation of policies that affect outdoor landscape water use efficiency.

**Status:** *Chapter 867, Statutes of 2018*

**AB 3206 (Friedman) - Water conservation: water meters: accuracy and performance standards.**

Requires accuracy standards and testing for public water utility water meters.

**Status:** *Died - Senate Appropriations*

**SB 606 (Skinner) - Water conservation.**

This bill only becomes operative if both it and AB 1668 are enacted. If both bills are enacted they would jointly create new long-term urban water use standards, as specified. While both this bill and AB 1668 must be enacted for either to take effect, this bill contains distinct provisions on water shortage planning and water loss reporting for urban wholesale water suppliers. Additionally, this bill contains several other provisions.

**Status:** *Chapter 14, Statutes of 2018*



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